The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII........NO. 5463. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MEXICAN ANARCHY.

The Desperate Condition of Affairs Throughout the Country.

Vacillation and Imbecility of the Government.

The Land Overrun with Bandits and Assassins.

Commerce and Industry Dying Out.

From a Special Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1869.

To sketch with clearness the present condition of Mexico is no easy task. When a young nation first making use of its liberty knows how to fulfill the providential mission intrusted to it by God, the incidents of each successive year, and of each legislative assembly are graven in its history, and every day progress impresses upon its brow its immortal seal. In an existence of scarce a century, the United States have risen unceasingly, traveling the road of civilization with giant strides. Now, as in the past, no obstacle impedes their onward march. "Go ahead" is the war-cry of all young nations, and the land of WASHINGTON has ever heeded its significance. The great American people lack nothing, so far as material progress is concerned. The only reproach that can be addressed to it is, that, hurried along by the current of business, it neglects too much matters philosophic and speculative, such as constitute the moral life of a nation, and will for many years enable France, England and Germany to occupy a foremost rank. But it can scarcely be doubted that the United States will understand that man does not obtain sustenance from bread only, but also from thought. Everything can be expected of a people of such indomitable vitality.

How greatly different, alas! is the Mexican Republic. Viewing it from its birth until the present day, sadness seizes upon the heart, for no one of its acts bears the signet of human power. Each has been petty, each has been the work of a people worn by evil passions and wretched institutions.

Mexico is a body afflicted with a wound that bleeds at more or less distant intervals, and thus debilitates the whole organism. As within the few past years the period of loss of the vital substance have been more and more numerous. Mexico will ere long perish bloodless.

Thus may be summed up in a few sentences the basis upon which rests New Spain.

Two miserable parties, each as incapable as the other, are struggling for the power, and wresting it alternately from each other's hands. From neither of the two has there sprung a man who has devoted himself to his country and become its savior. The Mexicans govern not with a view to securing the happiness of the nation, but solely to become wealthy at the expense of the people. All means are good to pocket piastres, but a remedy for the evils caused by the ruling powers is yet to be discovered. In fact, such a remedy is not sought, nor is it intended that it shall be. Perhaps any one remedy would be useless if found; to renovate part of a rotten structure is to hasten its fall.

Never was Mexico in so deplorable a condition as it is just now. The ship of State—to use a familiar but expressive figure of speech—is damaged in all its parts, and the slightest breeze may cause it to founder. The State itself would be of little moment were not the inexperienced nation in the hands of men who, in days bygone, bartered away a portion of it, and will, ere long, lose the remainder. The nation might live by throwing overboard those who are at its head, but where is the nation? Were the now extant power overturned, what could be placed in its stead? The Conservatives who would follow the Liberals are no better than they. That which might be called the people is but "flesh for cannon," and from its ranks could hardly be selected one man fit to be a French *garde champêtre* or a British policeman. And even from the better classes, whence come the magistrates, none could be got ten. We are justified in making this assertion, for neither in the present nor in the past has Mexico given birth to an administrator or to a financier. Now, as ever, the laws are powerless, all rights are abrogated, and the mere caprice of a minority rules like the will of the most despotic of tyrants.

After the tragedy enacted at Queretaro, the Liberals regained the power. The first move of JUAREZ was to set aside all the Imperial institutions, without even making an exception in favor of those that were not in opposition to the spirit of democracy. A perusal of the decrees of MAXIMILIAN will convince one that, save those relating to the crown, neither JUAREZ nor his party were ever possessed of ideas so broad and so beneficial for the nation. So great was the folly of these men, that the very statutes of the civil code were declared null and void. Thus JUAREZ willed it that persons duly married in presence of Magistrates should be regarded as living in concubinage, and that their children should be declared bastards. Was anything of the kind ever known amid the wildest orgies of a nation in the midst of a revolution? The administrative element was destroyed, and, as a consequence, so was the basis of all taxation. The Emperor had freed the serfs, regulated the debt due by the Indians to the *hacendadores*, and had returned to those unfortunates the lands formerly donated by the Viceroys to the owners of adjoining *haciendas*, and latterly, in part, appropriated by them. JUAREZ reëstablished serfdom, and again despoiled the natives subjugated by FERNANDO CORTEZ. Justice was being done publicly, and with the majesty that should accompany the enforcement of sovereign laws; now its voice is never heard above a whisper.

However apparent the demerits of JUAREZ and of his adherents, it must be remembered that that individual, either out of patriotism or obstinacy, or because of a yearning for the power, has been for five years the standard-bearer of his party. The Escobedos, the Diaz, the Coronas and the Regules rallied around him with all the banditti chieftains who having finally recruited troops, succeeded, thanks to treachery, in overthrowing the Empire and killing the Emperor.

When all these facts are known, will it be believed that when JUAREZ returned to Mexico City no acknowledgment was accorded his devotedness? For devotedness it unquestionably was, and that whatever its motive. Not only was he morally pinioned, but his work was destroyed by not recognizing his power as President. By the famous decree that did away with the past, the railroad grants allowed the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad Company, and the Jalapa, the Chalco, the Tuxpan and the Tehuantepec Companies, were annulled. JUAREZ, having understood that the first thing to do was to provide labor for men needing food, had made these grants in accordance with the extraordinary rights conferred upon him. But Congress thought fit to render the grants void, that the workingmen might be deprived of bread and be driven to robbery to obtain sustenance for their families and for themselves.

For more than a month the halls of Congress resounded with idle discussions relating to the Vera Cruz Railroad. A citizen, TRAMACONA, became celebrated during their progress, and what has been the result of all? That the shareholders of the Company, all of whom are Englishmen, are unwilling to pay the money required to complete the railway, so little are they assured of reaping in the future a harvest for their outlay. With the exception of the Chalco Railway, no others have yet been restored to their owners. Hence an evident violation of international law, and an outrage upon private property fraught with terrible consequences. None of the factories throughout the country are in operation since the Liberals have come into power; commerce is dead, many large stores are closed, a large proportion of the private dwellings in the metropolis are advertised to let, and poverty fills the streets. The thieves are legion. Had Congress respected the decrees of JUAREZ, had the shareholders been put in possession of their railroads, employment would be afforded to all, and robberies would be less frequent. Now men hide their coin and depart for other lands, while families migrate to await better times, such as will only be commenced when Mexico shall be annexed to the United States.

Some time after JUAREZ reëntered Mexico a disagreement arose in the camp of the Liberals. Some, like Generals DIAZ and RIVAS PALACIO, withdrew out of spite; others, like AURELIANO RIVERA, forsook the flag to inaugurate an open rebellion and resume the trade of the bandit, in which they had already won celebrity.

On the other hand, the former adherents of the Empire have gained strength and are undermining the powers that be, which will, ere long, disappear and make way for the Conservatives or for another so-called Liberal faction. QUIROGA, an illegitimate son of VIDAURI who was shot to death in Mexico, has taken the field to avenge his father. BRANLIO VARGAS rules over Tamaulipas, and NEGRETE had, at last accounts, captured Puebla, the garrison of which city had revolted and joined his troops. If these three partisan chiefs but unite, JUAREZ and his Congress will unquestionably be deposed. This can be readily understood. The men just referred to are in want of nothing, for they live on the country, rob the *haciendas*, and lay a tax on the business men of all towns through which they pass. Meanwhile the Government troops are not paid off, the soldiers are famished, the officers have not the wherewithal to satisfy their passion for wine, cards and women; while the Government, thinking to effect a *coup de maître*, causes the Press to announce that at the end of the month the army received the first fortnight's pay. Can it be thought wonderful if, under such circumstances, soldiers leave their commanders and depart with the first man they meet, in the hope of living more or less comfortably or more or less honestly? The lack of intelligence of the Mexican Government is so great, that it does not perceive that by allowing its army to remain unpaid it is bringing about anarchy and ultimately civil war.

The Government has not even confidence in the duration of its existence, else it would follow another line of policy. This is proven by the fact that in Mexico they dared declare publicly that the last *conducta* included four hundred thousand piastres for the President, three hundred thousand for some other official, and so forth. Dishonesty can readily be credited, for no payments are made and no public works are undertaken. What becomes of the funds of the budget? If the present Government were possessed of self-reliance instead of being addicted to thieving on a large scale, it would at least remunerate those who defend it, and thus, as RABELAIS says, gain a hold on their stomachs.

The budget of expenses just now published amounts to 25,752,800 piastres. Of that sum war outlays call for 10,983,000, and financial affairs for 7,458,000, the latter item not including the 900,000 piastres set aside for the Vera Cruz Railroad Company. The budget cannot be balanced, for the revenue hardly exceeds one-half of the outlays, and the deficit cannot be made up. It will be remembered, too, that the returns from the coast customs, that constitute a large portion of the income of the Government, are decreasing daily, owing to the prostration of commerce and trade. It may therefore be asked, "What will the Government do?" The answer is: "It will run away, but, like the Emperor SOULOUQUE, it will take the coppers with it." Sad, very sad!

In 1857, Mexico, a very mountain in labor, gave birth to a Constitution. In so doing, it fancied it had secured the *ne plus ultra* of all past, present and future Constitutions, and it rested after its work as did the Creator on the seventh day. And yet the results of the truth have proven most unfortunate; the country has no administration, no financial or judicial systems, and no educational organizations; it pays no old debts, and is continually contracting new ones; it is in a perpetual state of bankruptcy, and is only kept on its feet by a miracle of equilibrium. What can be thought of a Constitution that constantly endangers the safety of the country it governs? It must not be imagined that Congress has the slightest intention of improving this Constitution, its basis.

The legislative body only numbers men who burn incense upon each others' altars by means of speeches from the legislative tribune and articles in the newspapers. The last session that was opened amid the roar of artillery was closed with similar ceremonies. In Mexico a good deal of powder is burned as an evidence of public rejoicing, and rockets and crackers play an important part in Mexican affairs. With the Mexican people, as with other barbarous or half-civilized nations, music and fireworks are the favorite means of manifesting joy. M. DUMAS, the celebrated chemist, one day declared that the industry of a nation could be calculated by the quantity of sulphuric acid it used annually; we may suggest that the degree of civilization can be ascertained by the weight of sulphur disposed of in the manufacture of crackers and rockets.

But to return to Congress. At the termination of the session the local newspapers published a list of the numerous and wearying labors of that organization. Peruse it and nothing will be found. One-third of the session was taken up with an attempt to despoil the English Company having charge of the Vera Cruz Railroad; during the remainder of the session a law was passed in regard to the exportation of gold and silver quartz; a change was made in the law of Amparo (spite of which change the culprit, whatever the degree of his guilt, still remains subject to the caprice of the Judge;) and finally a measure was adopted enabling youths not having attained their majority to occupy certain offices and to transact their own affairs. All such work should certainly be done by the Ministers, or rather by the Courts. While wasting time upon such trifles Congress neglected to secure for the State a regular revenue and a national system of administration, and the fathers of their country never dreamed of seeking means to supply bread and moral food for their people.

From the opening to the close of the session the Executive slumbered, and saved money, of which he is confident he will be in need. Meantime, too, the fragments of the Conservative Party were gathered together; now, that same party begins to raise its head. In a few months, and perhaps in a few weeks, Mexico will again be the scene of rebellion and be torn by its own hands, as it has been torn unceasingly for the past forty years.

Mexico has not made one step forward since the republic was reëstablished. In the nineteenth century a nation that does not progress recedes, and recedes the more from the fact that other nations are constantly advancing at an ever-increasing pace.

The real condition of affairs in Mexico can be thus summed up:

The Executive sleeps and grows fat.

Congress works itself into a passion, and accomplishes nothing.

Rebellion is ubiquitous and often triumphant,

Commerce is at as low an ebb as possible.

Industry is dead.

The roads and towns teem with bandits, thieves and assassins.

Impotence is apparent everywhere.

And the people are dying of hunger.

Is it not time for the United States to annex the territory and bestow upon the world the wealth that is vanishing in the hands of the Hispano-Mexicans?

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Exploded Conspiracy in Barcelona—Debate in the Cortes—Suppression of Ministries—Political Amnesty—The Government Monopoly in Salt and Tobacco.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, March 7, 1869.

The *Correspondencia* announces that the Committee on the Constitution will be prepared to submit to the Cortes a draft of that measure either to-morrow or Tuesday; but unless it has received it cut and dry from the Administration, I hardly think this possible. The Committee was only appointed on Tuesday, and five days seem rather a short time to elaborate so important an instrument in. There is another fact which tells against its probability. I learned from OLOZAGA's secretary yesterday that he is not expected back in Madrid before the 12th. As he is chairman of the Committee, it is not likely that the document will be presented to the Chamber without his signature. I know that there are pressing reasons for hurrying up with it, as none of the bankers who are in negotiation with the Government will conclude their arrangements with it until the Constitution is before the Chamber. Even then the delay of ten days appears but small when we consider the important character of the charter by which it is proposed to guarantee the liberties of the country. I am, in either case, driven to the conclusion either that the Government has its measure prepared, or that it has resolved on proposing the adoption of the Belgian Constitution, perhaps the best, with the exception of the republican system, which can be adapted to the present circumstances of the country. There appears to be now no doubt that the Ministry has abandoned the idea of deciding the form of the Government by a vote of the House, preliminary to the discussion of the Constitution. That would have been a mode of proceeding not merely irregular and arbitrary but dangerous to the interests of the monarchy itself. It has been prevented, I believe, merely by the fact that the Administration is not agreed upon a candidate for the throne, and that the majority in the Assembly shares its indecision. The present provisional state of things suits the Republicans. The twelve or eighteen months that will elapse before the discussion of the constitution is got through will give them time to educate the people up to the standard of their ideas. Moreover, the existing form of government is practically republican, and the experience which the country will have of its working in the interval may determine its permanent adoption.

THE EXPLODED CONSPIRACY IN BARCELONA.

After I dispatched my letter on Wednesday, a debate of an exciting character took place in the Cortes in connection with the recent events in Barcelona. M. FIGUERAS protested, in the name of the Republican Party, against the assertion made the previous day by the Minister of the Interior, that the chief of the conspirators was President of a Republican Club. It was imperative that there should be no misrepresentations on this point, for the Republicans did not choose to be considered as unworthy sons of the country after having contributed to the revolution, and sought to consolidate the principles which it promulgated. In this recent affair at Barcelona, it was the Republicans who had principally contributed to the maintenance of order. The Minister of the Interior (SAGASTA) replied that previous to the events alluded to rumors of an approaching outbreak had been in circulation. The authorities kept a close watch on the parties implicated in these designs, amongst whom figured prominently the members of the Republican Club of that city—a club constantly recognized as of that political denomination by the members of the party, which was presided over by an individual who proclaimed himself of that political stripe, and patronized by one of the honorable members of that Chamber. To cut the matter short, its acting President was Señor VERALTA, and its honorary President, General PIERRAD. In this club doctrines of the most subversive kind were promulgated. The authorities watched its proceedings closely, but took no active measures against it, because if they had closed the club and arrested its members the Republicans would have said that the Government was persecuting those who had aided it in effecting the revolution, and was violating individual rights. A horrible plan was being prepared by this club, which would have made Barcelona the theatre of sanguinary conflicts, if a number of honorable men belonging to the different parties, the Republicans included, (for among the Republicans there were also worthy and sensible men, who awaited respectfully the decision of the Cortes, (had not lent their aid to defeat it. The club attempted to put its plan in execution by enlisting the aid of a number of persons who were not members of the body, and a reunion of 400 men was fixed to take place at night at a certain spot. The authorities made their preparations; the population took the alarm, and the Ayuntamients, the Provincial deputation, and a number of respectable citizens belonging to the different parties, offered their support to the Civil Government to prevent the public tranquillity being disturbed. The conspirators found out that their plan had been discovered, and, instead of the 400 who were to have assembled in the environs of the city, not more than sixty went to the place of rendezvous. The military arrested them without being compelled to fire upon them, but they had nevertheless to use some effort to disarm them. Besides the arms thus taken, there were found upon their persons lists of important establishments, among others the bank, that were to be attacked and pillaged. Among the persons taken into custody on that occasion was the President of the San Pablo Club. A few days previously several other individuals had been arrested, and upon their persons were found commissions signed by Commandant PRISTANY. From what he had stated it was plain that this Republican Club had prepared a desperate scheme, and that other members of the party—the real Republicans—had opposed its execution. This was what he had stated on a previous occasion, and he had added that it was to be lamented that under the banner of the Republic all sorts of excesses were committed, and that it would be a grand thing for the country and for the sincere Republicans if the latter would expel from their ranks the men who were guilty of these disorders. All the perturbators of public order assumed the title of Republicans without any real sympathy with their doctrines, and this explained the phenomenon that before the revolution the number of Republicans was infinitesimal, while now they were to be found at every corner. The reaction had donned the Phrygian cap because it hoped, under cover of the theories with which it was associated, to attain more promptly its object. He put it to the opposition whether if the Republic were to triumph at present, it would be that form of government that would be established? No, it would be anarchy of the most frightful description, and the Republicans would be among the first of its victims. He adjured all the really sincere members of that party to expel from their ranks these false sympathizers with their doctrines, whose only object was to plunge the country into confusion and thus attain their guilty ends. This statement of the Minister made a considerable impression, and he was loudly cheered at its conclusion.

The discussion now assumed an amusing personal turn. In the course of an explanation made by General PIERRAD, in which he stated that he had no acquaintance with VERALTA, and that he had accepted the Presidency of the club in question, believing that it was merely an association of sharp-shooters, that honorable Deputy let fall the expression "excess of zeal" as applied to the conduct of the military authorities in repressing popular outbreaks. On this General SERRANO started up and said, "It is not my desire to revive the unpleasant recollections connected with past political events; but if I am accused of having fired on the people of Madrid in 1856, I must be allowed to state that General PIERRAD was at my side on that occasion, and that, exceeding the orders that had been given him, he attacked the palaces of Medina, Cœli and Villa Hermosa, which were defended by the militia, and surprised the chasseurs of Madrid in the attempt. It was in consequence of the ferocity of that attack that I reprimanded General PIERRAD on that occasion. And I will add, that if the waters of Jordan have passed over General PIERRAD and washed out all memory of that event to the point of leaving him a Republican, they have also passed over me, leaving me a democratic monarchist." This retort excited a good deal of laughter, and after some observations from MM. FIGUERAS, MONCASI, FUTAU, SURIER, SAGASTA and others, the Chamber passed to the order of the day.

SUPPRESSION OF MINISTRIES—POLITICAL AMNESTY.

In Thursday's sitting some important interpellations were addressed to the Ministry. In reply to questions from M. MUNOZ BUENO, the Minister of Finance stated that the Government had occupied itself with the budgets from the first moment of its entrance into power. That of the receipts would be soon ready, but that of the expenditure was less advanced, because all the Ministers had not been able as yet to establish their respective statements. As regards the tax on real estate, he had discovered that there were in Spain 500,000 rural properties which paid nothing. There was in that part, he thought, a means of increasing the revenue without the taxpayers being called upon to pay anything in addition to their present burdens. With regard to the clerical budget, that would raise an important question which the Cortes would solve in its proper time, and upon its decision would depend the character of the financial statement he would have to make in connection with it. In regard to the suppression of the Ministry of the Colonies (Outremer), he had pleasure in announcing that not only would that office be suppressed, but also that of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. M. ORENSE asked for a statement of the sums paid to the Ex-Queen ISABELLA since the year 1856, in addition to the dotation of forty millions made to her. M. FIGUEROLA stated that the amounts appeared in the Treasury balances established up to the day on which the Provisional Government assumed office. M. CARO said that a former Minister had opened an order subjecting the telegraphic dispatches of private individuals to the inspection and control of the authorities, and he should like to know if this order was still in force. The Minister of the Interior replied that he knew nothing of the order, but that if it was in existence it was never enforced. (This statement has created a great deal of surprise, for it is notorious that all telegraphic dispatches have been subjected to a strict control by the Government.) A motion of M. CASTELAR was read demanding a general amnesty for all political offences committed between the 30th September, 1868, and the 11th of February, 1869. M. CASTELAR sustained the proposition in a brilliant speech, and was replied to by the Minister of the Interior, who stated that the Government had such a measure in contemplation, but had been compelled to postpone it in consequence of the efforts made by the enemies of the revolution to disturb the public tranquility. The motion was lost by 94 votes to 135.

THE GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY IN SALT AND TOBACCO.

In Friday's sitting, a *projet de loi* was presented by M. ORENSE, suppressing the *estanco* or Government monopoly of the sale of salt and tobacco. The Minister of Finance consented that it should be taken into consideration, but asked that it should be sent to the Committee on the Budget. After a brief but animated discussion between the Minister and M. ORENSE on this latter point, M. ORENSE's motion that it should be sent to a distinct committee prevailed. M. CASTELAR inquired if the Duke and Duchess DE MONTPENSIER continued to receive their pensions as *infantas* of Spain. M. FIGUEROLA replied that all the items which constituted the dotation of the Royal Family had disappeared from the Budget. M. CARO asked of the Minister of War if the officers (who accompanied the Duc DE MONTPENSIER were considered as still belonging to the Spanish army. General PRIM said that he would reply to the question on the following day, and accordingly in yesterday's sitting gave an answer in the affirmative. LAON CARO then gave notice that he would put a question to the Government in regard to the past of the Duc de MONTPENSIER, still holding the position of Captain-General in the Spanish army. General PRIM said he would reply at once if the question were put, but M. CARO stated that he preferred postponing it to another occasion.

PRESS AMNESTY—THE MILITARY AND NAVAL CONSCRIPTION.

M. CASTELAR inquired in the sitting of yesterday if it were the intention of the Government to present to the Chamber a *projet* of amnesty for press offences. The Minister of the Interior replied that such an amnesty had been decided upon, and that the measure would be presented to the Chamber in a few days. M. LUIS BLANC introduced a bill for the abolition of the *quintos*, (military conscription,) and sustained it in a forcible speech. The Minister of War (PRIM) replied that he was a partisan of the suppression of the *quintos* when he was on the opposition bench. He was not one of those who professed one opinion when they were in opposition and another when they were in power. But some other measure must be resorted to to replace the conscription if it were abolished, because a permanent army was a necessity either in opposing intestine discords, or facing external difficulties. They would not have been able to send 17,000 men to Cuba if they had not had a permanent army. The present army cost three reals seventy-eight centimes per man a day, or about 110,000,000 of reals (about $1,500,000) a year. Volunteers would cost at least six and a half reals a day each or 190,000,000 of reals per annum. If the Chamber were of opinion that the country could support this increase of expense, he would regard with pleasure the abolition of the *quintos* under his Ministry. The Minister of Marine (TOPETE) explained the difference which existed between the army and the navy in regard to the conscription. Without crews it was impossible to keep up a navy, and with "the volunteers of liberty" as crews he would not risk a voyage in a vessel of war. Then there was this also to be said, that crews of volunteers would increase the expenses of the navy at least 34,000,000. M. BLANC replied that the Republican party was also for maintaining a standing army, but they desired that it should be reduced to as small a number as possible. The Minister of War observed that the aggregate of the army depended on circumstances. At present, for instance, 80,000 men were necessary. In a couple of months 100,000 might be required, and in six months the number might be reduced to 50,000. M. BLANC replied that the Special Committee that was to be nominated would study the question, so as to settle it satisfactorily both in regard to the army and the navy. The bill was then taken into consideration, and sent to the bureaux for the nomination of a special commission.

A SINGULAR JURY PROCEDURE.—The ejectment suit of FRANKLIN *vs.* MERIDA, which has occupied most of the time of the Twelfth District Court for the past two or three weeks, was given to the jury last Saturday. After being out several hours they agreed upon a verdict, which was sealed, according to the instructions of the Court, and the jury dispersed. The verdict was opened in Court yesterday, and found to be for the defendant. The plaintiff demanded that the jury be polled, whereupon one of the jurors said that it was not his verdict—he had changed his mind. They were returned to their room, but finding it impossible to agree, they were finally discharged.—*San Francisco Times.*

CRIME IN INDIANA.

Curious Episode of the Todd Tragedy—An Indiana Ordeal—The Shoaff Murder—The Jackson County Regulators Again—A Strange Affair—The Olmstead Homicide—The Legislative Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

The Todd tragedy at Lebanon, Boone County, of which I gave you a detailed account in my last letter, has given rise to a very curious episode which shows that there are even in this Western country, in the year of grace 1869, quite a number of persons who still believe in some of the superstitious traditions of past ages. When the people of Lebanon and its environs, after much reflection and investigation, were unable to answer the question, "Who murdered GEORGE TODD and his wife on the night of the 11th of March?" and when the two men who had been arrested on the suspicion of being the perpetrators of that terrible crime, WILLIAM DAVIS and ALLEN BRIGHT, the brother of the murdered Mrs. TODD, had proved their innocence in the most irrefutable manner, some of the citizens proposed that an ordeal, such as in times of yore was practiced by the rude nations of Europe, should be resorted to for the purpose of solving the mysterious problem which engrossed all the thoughts of the community. This suggestion was received with universal applause, and it was speedily acted upon. The corpses of the murdered couple had been ordered to be disinterred that the physicians might once more examine the injuries which had resulted in their death. This *post-mortem* examination was to take place in the church at Lebanon, where the two corpses were laid on a large table. Before the physicians had had time to enter upon their task, a large concourse of people, comprising all the persons living in the vicinity of the Todd farm, filled the church; eight old men, who were to act as Judges on this occasion, seated themselves at the table, and then the ordeal commenced. The crowd, numbering upward of 200 persons, moved slowly and amidst profound silence past the table; every one, in passing, laid his hand on the two cold and stiff corpses, it being believed that, if the unknown murderer should touch the remains of his victims, their wounds would immediately commence bleeding again. There is no need for me to add that no such thing took place, and that, when all of the Lebanonites had laid their hands on the corpses, they knew no more than they did before as to who assassinated the TODDS. For a day or two the opinion has been gaining ground that GEORGE TODD might, after all, have murdered his wife in a violent burst of passion and then committed suicide. This solution of the terrible mystery is not utterly preposterous; but, as I indicated in my last letter, it is decidedly improbable.

THE SHOAFF MURDER.

A few days ago a Mrs. SHOAFF, the wife of a highly respectable and wealthy farmer living near Fort Wayne, was found dead under circumstances which, at first blush, seemed to justify the belief that she had accidentally shot herself in handling a gun in an incautious manner. The investigation of the Coroner's jury, however, showed very conclusively that the poor lady had fallen a victim to a dastardly murder, committed by an unknown assassin, What could have been the motive of the criminal, all the friends and acquaintances of Mrs. SHOAFF say they are at a loss to know. Her husband, who was absent from home at the time of the murder, and on whom the dreadful blow has fallen with crushing force, says that no money nor valuables of any kind were taken from the house, so that the assassin cannot have been a mere thief or robber. The lady in question, whose amiable disposition made her a favorite among all who knew her, had no enemy in the world, and there is at this writing no clue whatever that might lead to the detection of the criminal.

The frequency of these mysterious assassinations, which have been committed in a comparatively limited portion of Northern Indiana in the course of the last few weeks, has caused some people here to believe that all of these crimes may have been perpetrated by one and the same person. The Corwin murder, the Todd murder, and now again the Shoaff murder, bear, in some points at least, a strong resemblance to one another. They were all seemingly committed without any provocation whatever. The victims were shot, and the unknown assassin in every case managed to make good his escape, and even to conceal the direction in which he had fled, with no less ingenuity than energy. If the above-mentioned supposition is correct, the fiend may be a maniac murdering for the sake of murder; for lunatics affected with that kind of mania are noted for the instinctive ingenuity with which they manage to baffle pursuit after committing their bloody deeds.

THE JACKSON COUNTY REGULATORS AGAIN.

The famous Jackson County Regulators, of whom very little has been heard since the excitement to which the New-Albany outrage had given rise had died away, are stirring again. A brutal murder, which was committed a few days since in the small town of Medora, Jackson County, will in all probability lead to another summary execution by the Regulators. Two men commenced quarreling at a saloon in Medora, and, after a brief altercation, one of the two, a ruffian by the name of WOLCOTT, drew a revolver and shot his adversary through the heart. The victim walked up to the bar and, leaning his arm on it, buried his face in his hand. When he had stood there motionless for about a minute, one of the persons who had witnessed the shooting stepped up to him and drew his hand from his face—the poor fellow was dead. The murderer looked at the corpse for a few moments and then quietly left the room, no one daring to arrest him. The authorities of the place did not interfere with his movements either, and so he had no difficulty in escaping from Medora. He is now believed to be at a place of concealment near Seymour, and the Regulators are said to be on his track. If they catch him he will of course be hung without mercy.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

The readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES may possibly remember the terrible Sanders-Woodward tragedy, which a few years ago created so painful a sensation all over the country. A man named SANDERS assassinated, in June, 1866, nearly the whole family of Mr. WOODWARD, an Orange County farmer. After being arrested, the murderer, incredible as it may seem, managed to get released by some Indiana Daniel on a bail of $25,000, which, it was afterward discovered, was utterly worthless. With unparalleled audacity SANDERS got a poor half-witted fellow to swear that the real murderer of the WOODWARD family was a blacksmith—a poor, honest man, who had hitherto always enjoyed a spotless reputation. This dastardly attempt, however, was unsuccessful, the false witness came near being lynched by the indignant citizens who listened to the confession of his perjury, and SANDERS then left the State without being disturbed by the authorities. From Indiana he went to Kansas, where he is farming. The place where he lives in that State, I have been told, is well known to several citizens, and even to the Sheriff of Orange County, and yet no steps whatever have been taken to have him arrested and brought back to Indiana. Some of our newspapers have recently called attention to this strange affair. There is no doubt whatever of SANDERS' guilt, and, if brought to trial, his conviction would be inevitable.

THE OLMSTEAD HOMICIDE.

Another curious instance of the low value which certain Indiana functionaries seem to attach to human life, is the result of the preliminary examination in the OLMSTEAD murder. A boy, 17 years of age, murdered, a few days ago, his stepfather, in the neighborhood of Columbus, Bartholomew County. At the preliminary examination it appeared that the old man had probably given some slight provocation to the stepson who killed him, whereupon the young murderer was released on $1,000 bail!

THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

The legislative elections in the counties whose State Senators and Representatives resigned three weeks ago their seats in the General Assembly, for the purpose of preventing that body from ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, will be held to-day. The course which the Republicans have pursued in regard to these election in most of the counties is somewhat different from what it was originally believed it would be. In most of the counties they have resolved to take no part whatever in the election, but to take pains to prevent the Democrats from getting up an excitement. In consequence of this policy, the agitation to which the course pursued by the Democratic members of the Legislature gave rise at first, and which, it was generally thought, would grow more and more intense toward the close of the campaign, died away some time ago; and most of the meetings held last week by the Democrats were very slimly attended, and utterly destitute of enthusiasm. The general impression is, that none but Democrats will vote in most of the counties, and that but a very small vote will be polled; so that the boastful predictions of the "bolters," that they would be reëlected by the most overwhelming majorities, will simply appear ridiculous. In some of the counties independent Democrats are running against the renominated "bolters," and the solid Republican vote will be cast for the former, who have pledged themselves, if elected, not to participate in any steps that would lead to the breaking-up of the extra session which Governor BAKER will call in the course of a few days. In the Jay County Senatorial district, the contest is very bitter and exciting. The district is rather close, and the Republicans have there a candidate of their own, the well-known Colonel ASBURY STEELE, in the field. His election is considered sure, although the Democrats have taken great pains to secure the reëlection of his "bolting" competitor, whose claims are advocated by Ex-Senator THOMAS A. HENDRICKS in a speech delivered a few days ago at Hartford City, and remarkable alike for its eloquence and its unfairness toward the Republicans. At all events, the Democrats will not be quite as strong nor as defiant at the approaching extra session as they were at the regular session; and although they still threaten to resign their seats again unless the Republicans consent to abandon their purpose of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, there is now some prospect that wiser counsels will prevail among them. W. C.

CHICAGO.

A Cosmopolitan's Impression of the Lake City—How the Old Compares with the New—Wooden Sidewalks—Leased Lots and Traveling Houses—Stranger-perplexing Streets—A Proposed Remedy—Firemen's Funeral—Battle of the Parks.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 22, 1869.

A city which within a score of years has risen from 30,000 to 300,000 population, may well be regarded as a marvel of rapid growth, and its citizens feel clearly justified in pointing with pride to its expansion. The latter figure indeed might fall something short in an actual count of its present numbers. But the census of 1870, it is confidently claimed, by those professing to know best, will round up the aggregate to the full number named. Even should it fall a score of thousands or so below it, that sum of 275,000 will have been swelled from 109,000 since 1860, an increase of some 160,000 in ten years. This is enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition to outstrip emulous competitors, proclaiming none the less the gigantic energies of a people and country whose resources are only just beginning to develop.

The city proper is composite in character and construction. It blends in its general look the old with the new—the long-established with the incohate. The business centre of the city, lying between Lake Michigan, the Chicago River and its south branch, is compactly and solidly built up with tall, massive structures, many of them as ornamental as they are substantial, and vieing in appearance with cities which have echoed with the din of trade, commerce and the productive industries for a hundred years. A New-Yorker going to sleep in New-York and awaking in the heart of Chicago, and looking round, might easily fancy himself gazing upon the architectural trophies reared by successful enterprise in his own metropolis. He would fail, indeed, to be deafened by

"The car rattling o'er the stony streets,"

for the Nicolson pavement, with which the streets are mostly covered, has wisely guarded against such an ear-splitting effect. But the din arising from bustling, pushing throngs, the hurry, clamor, clatter, manifold cries, seeming chaos of jostling and excited masses of humanity, taken in connection with the long, stately blocks of brick, stone and marble which stretch away on every side, might make him easily yield to the passing illusion that he was standing in the Empire State, and amid the marts of its peerless city.

In the outer circles of Chicago, all this is changed. The newly reared and fitted up, strikes the eye everywhere. Long, straight streets, stretching out into the prairie and crossed at proper intervals by streets running far south and north along the lake, are lined with every conceivable pattern of habitable structure, a large proportion of their material being wood. The population is redundant, and the number of houses not adequate to their necessities. A lot secured, whether by purchase or lease, within the city limits, and a dwelling is sure to rise upon it in an incredibly short period, no special regard being paid to the seemliness of the structure, the prime demand being a shelter and home for a family. The variety of these homely edifices is surprising, and the effect of their irregularity picturesque. Very many of these are, it is true, but transient tenements, lasting only till the resources of the occupants enable them to build larger, stronger and comelier. This process is constantly going on, the city thereby improving in compactness and solidity, as in beauty. A noticeable feature is the building of houses on lots leased for a given period, usually not a long one. At the end of the lease the dwelling is moved off to another locality. And at certain seasons, in the Spring chiefly, scores of houses are met on their travels through the streets, from point to point, the art of doing this with both diligence and dispatch being one in which Chicagoans are extraordinarily expert. I noticed lately a church edifice, that, in the country, would pass for one of respectable dimensions, moved in this way from one site to another. And similar exhibitions of locomotion on the part of structures bulky and unmanageable in the view of unpracticed Easterners, excite here neither surprise nor remark. Wooden sidewalks, too,—another mark of a freshly-risen city,—run persistently along these widely extended, irregularly built lines of houses. This style of sidewalk is found everywhere throughout the city, except in the denser business portions. The walk is raised in places high above the level of the streets and crossings, the pedestrian having, in passing from corner to corner, to go down several steps and then up, and repeating the process indefinitely if his walk be long, one of the sorest vexations that the stranger encounters in his exploring tramps about the Garden City.

A vexation almost as great is the absence of names from the corners of the streets. Hardly one corner in fifty has a name written upon it. It would seem as if the citizens of Chicago looked upon it as profonation or indignity to their streets to write names upon them, or looked upon their town as so famous that the stranger must of necessity know each particular street of it the moment his eye rested upon it. Whatever the cause be, it is certain that the rambling visiter is sadly put to it to recover the way that he easily loses, and only by frequently begging his way back can he hope to reach the point from which he has diverged. A remedy for this defect has been devised. It is proposed to attach to each corner lamp-post, above the flame, a square tin frame with the names of the streets marked on the two outer sides, the remaining two sides devoted to advertisements, and so adjusted that the light from the lamp shall make the lettering brilliantly distinct at night. The party inventing the contrivance offers to put names of streets at every corner, and without a farthing of expense to the city, his pay being derived from the advertising privilege exclusively. The matter was reported on by a Committee of the Common Council last week favorably to the project, the opponents of the measure being defeated on a motion to postpone indefinitely, by a vote of 19 against 12. The report was accepted and ordered to be put on file, with the prospect of soon being taken up and the measure passed. The success of the measure will be hailed by all uncertain street wanderers, big and little, who need guideboards to aid their searches after the right ways.

Chicago is blessed with an energetically administered fire department, whose efficient operations I have had occasion several times to witness within a fortnight. In a city where fires are frequent and winds much of the time high, this is a prime necessity. The city is well supplied with fire engines, and with all needful appurtenances to battle successfully with flames. A few strokes of the City Hall bell-signal throw the whole fire-fighting force into spasms of activity. Rash as well as daring deeds are often done by its members, four of whom, Messrs. WHITE, BERGH, O'BRIEN, and MARETTA, two weeks since, while on the top of a burning house, which they were seeking to cut through, were carried down by the sinking roof into the raging flames, and perished. The event impressed the whole city profoundly. The charred remains of the unfortunate men were borne to the grave, a day or two after, in presence of a vast concourse, with a pomp and funereal display that might have attended a conqueror's burial. So it should be. These men were conquerors in the best sense: Conquering the love of ease and safety in defending others' property and interests, and dying in their fidelity to duty. A city honors itself in honoring the noble heroes who die thus in her behalf.

All Chicago has been agog, for several weeks past, on the question of the parks. The North Park, South Park and West Park are names which have been more emphasized by papers and populace hereabouts, producing more clamor and excitement, during this present gusty month of March, than any topic beside, hardly excepting General GRANT and his offices. The idea is to connect the North, or Lincoln Park, (already secured to the city and in course of being beautified,) with a South Park, eight or nine miles distant from the former, both lying on the lake, and the latter as yet a crude spot of ground, of some 400 or 500 acres. The West Park, also on unfinished plot, lying some four miles from the lake, inland, to be included in the series; the whole to be connected by a superb boulevard, of 200 feet width at least, sweeping from North to South, and around the City to the West, in a grand semicircular line. It is a beautiful idea, and no person, one would suppose, not wholly lost to sanitary and æsthetic considerations, or wholly given over to narrow, materialistic notions, could scruple a moment at advocating it. An outsider sees, at a glance, how the completed scheme must adorn the city and enhance all its interests. But the opposition to it is stern, furious and unyielding. Appeals are made to people's interests and passions as well as intellect. Meetings are held, orators spout, handbills and pamphlets circulate, blast and counterblast stun the ear of the town. The newspapers, the enlightened conductors of right public opinion, almost as a unit favor the scheme, advocating it strenuously and eloquently. To-morrow the vote of the city *pro* and *con* is cast, and the effervescence will subside. The result is doubtful, though one would hardly wish not to believe that for the good name, to say nothing of the weal, of Chicago, the large and liberal policy will prevail at the polls, and an opportunity that may not return for really exalting a city be surely grasped. C. V. S.

A Member of the Legislature with Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

From the Troy Press, March 25.

On one of our Northern railroads last week, as a member of our State Legislature was returning to Albany, he temporarily left the cars, leaving his pocket-book behind him lying on the seat. A brakeman found and opened it, and discovered $1,800 in bills, besides some papers which gave him a clue to the owner. While the train was stopping, the brakeman went in search of and found the owner, who promptly rewarded him with a XX. As the brakeman turned to go away, however, the legislator stopped him and took him one side and whispered in his ear words to this effect: "When you get up to our place to-morrow, you needn't say anything about my losing my pocket-book. You see, they wouldn't know how I came by that $1,800, exactly; in fact, I don't think I ever had so much money with me before; so you had better say nothing about it."

The Chinese in California.

A California paper publishes the following note from Senator STEWART:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1869.

To A. W. Baldwin:

The word "nativity" was stricken from the original draft of the Constitutional Amendment, so as to allow the exclusion of Chinese from its benefits.

The treaty with China reads: "But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon the citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States." WILLIAM M. STEWART.

The Temperance Question—Letter from Governor Hoffman.

The following letter from Governor HOFFMAN was read at a meeting of the Mission Lodge of Good Templars, in Newburg, on Wednesday evening:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 3, 1869.

Mr. D. A. Mabie:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of 23d February, and should have answered it earlier but for temporary illness.

In reference to the efforts making to do away with the evil of the intemperate use of spirituous liquor, you ask me to give my aid and support to the thousands of loyal citizens who are banded together in the great work of moral reform.

I sympathize with all earnest men who desire to diminish this and all other of the evils prevalent in human society. I try to practice temperance in all things, and I never lose a proper opportunity to warn men, by a decorous expression of my individual opinion, against the injury they will inflict upon themselves by the vice of intemperate drinking. No man who looks about him can doubt that this vice in many instances is the cause of great injury to individuals, to families and to society at large. As to what may be the most efficient and proper means of remedying the evil, men will differ. How far the law can profitably be used to enforce temperance upon individuals, and how far the evil is of a nature to be cured only by private efforts and persuasion, are questions upon which at present all degrees of opinion are to be met with in the community. Very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

A WORD FOR JUSTICE.—It is almost universally understood that LUTHER CALDWELL, the gentleman whose name figures in the report of Senator HALE's investigating committee so unenviably, is the editor and general manager of the Elmira *Advertiser*; but this, we learn, is not the case. Mr. CALDWELL, it is true, has a certain pecuniary interest in that paper, but he does not control it in any way, either editorially or in the business department. The editorial management is vested exclusively in the hands of CHARLES G. FAIRMAN, Esq., a veteran in the profession, whose integrity is above suspicion. Colonel JAMES S. THURSTON, another partner in the establishment, is the business manager. Whatever private speculations Mr. CALDWELL may indulge in, therefore, are his own, and should not be charged to the *Advertiser*, or to the gentlemen who really superintend its concerns. We think these facts ought to be stated, in justice to Messrs. FAIRMAN and THURSTON, who have not been in any manner privy to Mr. CALDWELL's lobby operations at Albany, and have derived no profit whatever from them.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

NAPOLEON III.

THE HISTORY OF NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH. By John S. C. Abbott. Boston: B. B. Russell & Co.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

It resulted from the peculiar circumstances under which the Revolution of '48 was accomplished—perhaps we might more accurately say, the circumstances under which the Revolution of '48 *occurred*—that France, after the event, found herself in a state of social chaos. It was not Republican enginery that toppled the throne of the "citizen King," but its own weakness and internal corruption which caused it to crumble. Thus it came about that, as the catastrophe was not premeditated, so when it arrived it found itself without either animating principle or organizing head. It is true that, on the flight of Louis Philippe, a something called "Provisional Government"—the birth of a stormy night—got itself improvised; but this body, made up of members taken from antagonistic factions of the Liberal Party, was fiercely at war with itself, and as it did not in the least represent the sentiment of France, its administration soon filled the country with discontent and alarm. Lamartine, brilliant, vain and visionary, headed this Government.

What was it that France wanted? This is a question hard to answer. But nothing is more certain than that France at this time cared little for a republic. There is ample evidence of this fact, and none more positive than is contained in the lately-published memoirs of that pure statesman, Leon Faucher, who consented to enter the Ministry under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, but who on the *coup d'état* spurned the modern Octavius in the hour of his triumph. (If Mr. Abbott were a person who could make any use of documents of real historical importance, we should recommend him to peruse these Memoirs, as affording the most vivid and faithful picture of French politics from 1848 to 1851.) The Republican Party was confined to the large cities; it was not even strong there, and it was sharply divided within itself—Lamartine leading the Moderate Republicans, Ledru Rollin the Radicals, and Blanqui, a resolute demagogue, the extreme Reds. Besides the Republicans there were the Legitimists, whose dogma was adoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons and abhorrence of the younger as a profanation of monarchy. This party was neither numerous nor formidable. Finally, there was the Constitutional Party, which composed the great majority of the people, and desired peace, order and stable government, under a King limited by a Constitution.

We have, in this analysis, said nothing of the Bonapartist Party, for indeed Louis Napoleon, in a letter from which we have already quoted, said rightly that there was no such *party*. Yet there was a cause—there was a sentiment of Napoleonism; and there was a great *possibility*—the possibility that, in the irreconcilable antagonisms of Republicans and Monarchists, a *tertium quid*, which would give the forms of the one and the strength of the other, might make itself acceptable to France.

Such was the condition of affairs when Louis Napoleon reached Paris, four days after the establishment of the Republic. In reëntering France he assumed that the revolution had annulled the laws of proscription which had been passed against his family. He found in Paris an existing nucleus of Napoleonism; he found Montholon, and Voisin, and the clever Persigny, besides his uncle, Jerome Bonaparte, and his cousin, Prince Napoleon. It therefore only remained to determine on a course of action. The fundamental act regulating the hereditary succession to the Imperial throne, by the *senatus consultum* of the year 12 (1804,) was still in force among the members of the Bonaparte family. Jerome submitted to the wishes of the founder of the dynasty there expressed, and readily acknowledged Louis Napoleon's claims to be the Emperor's successor. It was agreed, then, that, "without attempting to injure in any respect the development and progress of the Republican Government, the Bonaparte family should at once actively resume the exercise of its civil rights, and should mingle as much as possible in events, in order to attach to itself the popularity that belonged to the name of Napoleon."

In this purpose, however, they were doomed to be baulked. The announcement of Louis Napoleon's apparition in Paris caused the Provisional Government so much disquietude that, on the advice of Lamartine, he returned to England, resolving to remain there till matters should become more settled. Nevertheless, during his absence his friends were active. A Bonapartist organ was established. Persigny and his other adherents secretly founded a Napoleon Committee, which soon extended its ramifications through every department in France. "It had its centre in Paris," says Roth, "and from this single centre, which was subject to the direction of Louis Napoleon, proceeded, incessantly, devoted agents, who went from province to province, preparing the country for the return of the Imperial family, and trying to arouse the Napoleonic idea." (We may remark in passing that this is a matter regarding which Mr. Abbott, in his anxiety to make all Louis Napoleon's successes appear spontaneous, or the result of Divine inspiration, preserves a profound silence.) These efforts bore fruit; for when the country was called upon in April to appoint representatives for the National Assembly, Louis Napoleon and his uncle Jerome and his cousin Prince Napoleon were all solicited to become candidates. The uncle and nephew accepted and were elected; Louis Napoleon did a cleverer thing—he *refused*; and so it came about that in the June election, held to fill vacancies in the Assembly, *four* departments by immense majorities chose the exile nephew of the Emperor as their representative. This was a substantial success, which indicated how actively the leaven was working. "Political Reveries" were become political realities, and the star of Louis Napoleon at last began to make its appearance above the horizon.

The Government took alarm. The Executive Committee went so far as to order the arrest of the Prince, if found in France; and Lamartine, in the Assembly, proposed to renew against Louis Napoleon the old decree of banishment enacted by the Bourbons against the whole Bonaparte family and reënacted by Louis Philippe. The discussion of this proposition created intense excitement, but finally the project was negatived by a vote of nearly two to one. The Executive Committee then assumed a new position—it opposed his admission as a member of the Assembly. On this question there followed a long and stormy debate. Nevertheless, when the vote was taken, he was declared entitled to his seat by over two-thirds of the body. However, he wrote a letter declining the election, remaining meantime in London, and though again in July chosen by the Department of Corsica, he once more resigned, basing his action on the ground that he "thought it his duty to postpone returning to France until the moment when his return could in no way serve as a pretext to the enemies of the Republic." On the 17th of September, 1848, new elections were held in the five departments, each of which had previously chosen Louis Napoleon as its representative. Albeit still in London, it was understood that he was now willing to stand as a candidate. He was immediately reëlected in each of the departments by increased majorities. The decree for his arrest remained still unrevoked; but he openly came to Paris the 24th of September. Two days afterward he appeared for the first time in the Assembly, and took his seat on the benches of the Left. A murmur of curiosity followed his entry. Leon Faucher relates that, looking up from his desk, he (Faucher) exclaimed, "Where is he, then, this Louis Napoleon?" The member next below him made a bow in answer to the question. It was the Prince himself.

Louis Napoleon took his seat in the Assembly, enthusiastically elected by five great constituencies, but apparently without a supporter to encourage him in the House. It rested with himself to make or to mar his fortunes. And if any anticipations might be formed as to his future, these anticipations could not but take cognizance of the fact that here was a man who manifestly had been tempered by the lessons of life. The theatrical apparatus was all gone; there was no eagle, there was no proclamation, there was no Napoleonic trappings. The man who presented himself before the Assembly was forty years of age, of the middle size, dressed in the severe simplicity of black; his countenance wore an expression of melancholy, but his manner appeared easy and *distingué*, and, ascending the tribune, he read in a clear voice a brief declaration of devotion to the Republic. His speech was received by the body in freezing silence; but it gave no handle to his enemies, for his prudent words and unassuming manners left them nothing to take hold of.

When Louis Napoleon became a member of the Legislature that body was engaged in debating the form of the proposed Constitution. The Prince took no part in this discussion, absenting himself most of the time from the House—a course that gave umbrage to that body, though it was observed that both his presence and his absence excited unfavorable criticisms. That he was very much in the mind of the members is evidenced by the turn taken by the debate on the question as to how the President of the Republic should be chosen—whether by universal suffrage or by the Assembly. Lamartine supported a direct appeal to the people, though it has been intimated that he did so because he believed he would *himself* be the people's choice. With a large body of the House, however, it was noticed that the project of leaving the choice to the Assembly was growing in favor, and De Tocqueville states that "members came to this sudden change in their sentiments regarding universal suffrage only from fear of seeing Louis Napoleon elected President of the Republic." But this course was not adopted, for the Assembly decided that the President of the Republic should be elected by the universal suffrage of the people. The 10th of December, 1848, was the day fixed for the election.

For the office of President there were six candidates brought forward. It soon became evident, however, that the great struggle would be between two—General Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon.

General Cavaignac possessed eminent talents, both civil and military, as well as great integrity and moderation of character. He was unambitious, virtuous, honorable, had held the dictatorial power with rare prudence and justice, and he was at this time in possession of absolute authority. Had the contest come off before the nation had had experience of the effects of revolutionary government, he would probably have been the successful candidate. "But at this stage of the movement," says Alison, "the chances had turned against Cavignac. His reign was inseparably connected in the minds, especially of the rural electors, with the prolongation of the revolutionary *régime*, and with its *émeutes*, its bankruptcies and the total cessation of prosperous industry." Louis Napoleon, on the other hand, was free from all such associations. His popularity had grown prodigiously, especially in the provinces, and, indeed, his nomination was conceded to be equivalent to his election. France prides itself on being governed by "ideas." Well, France was now inflamed by an "idea," and Napoleon served as the symbol thereof.

The canvass was conducted with extreme ardor on both sides, and the opposing parties pressed into service the whole arsenal of political warfare. Each candidate issued an address. That of Louis Napoleon is a remarkable paper, and written with consummate tact, though it contains some passages that a studious Frenchman would probably not now be able to reperuse without a sardonic smile. Here is a bit: "I shall devote myself wholly, without reserve, *to the confirming of a republic* which has shown itself wise by its laws, honest in its intentions, great and powerful by its acts. *I pledge my honor* to leave to my successor, at the end of four years, the Executive powers strengthened, *liberty intact* and real progress accomplished." Ten days after the issuing of this address the election came off—Dec. 10. When the vote came to be counted, it was found that Louis Napoleon was elected President of the Republic by an immense majority. The vote stood as follows:

Louis Napoleon	5,562,834	Raspail	37,106
Cavaignac	1,469,166	Lamartine	17,219
Ledru Rollin	377,236	Changarnier	4,690

"Never," says Alison, "had the voice of a nation spoken out more decidedly than that of France did on this occasion." The "Pretender" had become President. The result was announced in the National Assembly the 20th of December. The same day Louis Napoleon entered into power, and took an oath "to remain faithful to the democratic Constitution."

It was a mighty leap that, from the prison of Ham to the Palace of the Elysée, and it was a marvelous stride from the ridicule that greeted the mock hero of Strasbourg and Boulogne to the election, by five million votes, to the chief magistracy of the first of European nations! There now remained to see how he would exercise power. That he would have embarrassments enough to meet was secured by the very conditions of his situation. One of these difficulties is thus stated by Mr. Abbott:

> "In forming the Constitution, the Assembly had retained nearly all power in its own hands, conferring but little upon the President. The lines of distinction between the functions of different branches of the Government were very obscurely drawn. It was apprehended that the popularity of the name of the Emperor Napoleon I. would secure the election of Louis Napoleon, and many of the provisions of the Constitution seem to have been dictated through jealousy of him. The President had no power to dissolve the Assembly, or to take personal command of the army, or to grant pardon, or to issue a decree of amnesty, or to be reëlected until after an interval of four years from the expiration of his term of office. He could do nothing without the coöperation of the Assembly; and the majority of that discordant and contentious body were so hostile to him that it was in vain for him to attempt to secure their coöperation."

These observations are sufficiently just; but in point of fact, they do not go to the root of the matter. The French people had not had the political training to fit them for a Republic. At the same time they deemed they had established a Republic. But in reality, it was an anomalous, amorphous organism, without unity, coherence, or effective working power. Thus, as has been said, there was imposed upon Louis Napoleon the duty of "governing by accidentally-republican institutions, a country not at all republican." And his task, difficult in any way, was enormously complicated by the actualities of his situation; for in place of being supported and sustained in his efforts, he was from the outset pursued by a system of jealousy and suspicion on the part of an Assembly composed of Legitimists, Orleanists, Republicans of yesterday, Revolutionists, Socialists, Red Republicans and Communists.

Now, judging from the principles of human nature, we may imagine two courses for a ruler who found himself thus environed and antagonized. If of a certain order of mind, he would accept his situation, and, unwilling to compromise liberty, would, as best he could, administer his duties, till the evils of government, by drifting on to the end, cured themselves. This might be the temperament of a saint—it would not be that of a politician. If of another order of mind he would begin craftily to draw to himself power, and he might do this from the best of motives, out of the very necessities of the times: he would set before himself the practical benefits of order as opposed to the dangers and uncertainties of an ill-jointed free Government; and it is not unlikely that he might find himself encouraged in such courses by the acquiescence of a society wearied of anarchy and disorder. When a nation falls into this condition a skillful man may do a great deal, and he may be driven to measures far beyond his original purpose. But, dropping theorizing, let us see how it actually befell with the man Louis Napoleon.

The President's troubles soon came. His action on the Roman question was made the occasion for a fierce outburst of hostility on the part of the extreme Republicans, and Ledru Rollin, on the 10th of June, 1849, presented to the Assembly an act of accusation signed by 123 of the members against Louis Napoleon and his Ministry. As this very Assembly had voted to send the expedition to Rome, the Opposition had no expectation that the accusation would carry; but they hoped it would be the means of rousing the populace of Paris to insurrection. They were not deceived in this hope. On the morning of the 13th of June, an immense throng began to gather on the Boulevard, near the Chateau d'Eau. All Paris understood what it meant, and held its breath in suspense. The throng soon assumed the aspect of a resistless insurrection, and they marched along the Boulevard shouting, "We are going to finish with Bonaparte and the National Assembly." We shall let Mr. Abbott recount the sequel:

> "General Changarnier was in command of the armed force of Paris. With five regiments, including infantry and cavalry, he quietly and almost unobserved, took his station in the Rue de Richelieu, which enters the Boulevard at right angles. When one-half of the column of insurgents had passed, he suddenly issued from his retreat, and, falling perpendicularly upon the flank of the column, without any difficulty and without any struggle, cut it in two; then wheeling to the right and left, with his forces rapidly accumulating from his rear, he advanced in both directions at the *pas de charge*. Bayonets and bullets were ready to be employed if it were needful; but it was not needful. The insurgents fled in all directions like sheep before hounds. In a few moments the streets were cleared without firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood. A shout of derisive laughter echoed along the streets of Paris as the citizens rejoiced over this sudden and comical dispersion of the threatened terror."

The vigor with which the President acted in this crisis considerably strengthened his power; while his conduct in the administration of the Government disappointed and surprised every faction in the State. Little by little he was succeeding in opposing to the jealousy of the Assembly a power which the Assembly could not destroy—to wit, the ascendency he was acquiring over the people and the army, an ascendency won by *practical* measures, by decreasing the debt, increasing the public credit, restoring the springs of prosperity and giving work to the poor. But though the masses of the people were with him, the leaders of all the great parties, men of consummate ability, were leagued in deadly hostility against him; and rumors of conspiracies with Thiers and Changarnier and the ablest men at their head, became rife. Our limits forbid us to recall the varied and tumultuous debates and plots that filled the first two years of the Presidency; but in 1850 this much had become evident, that the wheels of Government were rapidly approaching a dead-lock, and that the time was near at hand when Louis Napoleon must either yield and be crushed forever beneath the efforts of his embittered foes, or he must save himself from ruin by some great act of desperate energy, resolution and power.

On the 28th of May, 1851, the Assembly entered on its third year of legislation. The session portended a storm, for the question was to come up as to the revision of the Constitution. Now the Constitution prohibited the reëlection of the President; and Louis Napoleon's term of office would expire the following year. As might be expected, all the enemies of the Chief of the State were opposed to any revision of the Constitution. "The revision of the Constitution," said Cavaignac frankly, "would put the Republic in the balance against the Empire; but the Republic should not permit itself to be called in question." The debate commenced on the 14th of July and closed on the 20th. There were 724 members who voted. A three-fourth vote required 543 to carry the measure. The vote against the revision was 278, leaving but 440 in its favor. Thus the bill was lost, and the Assembly adjourned from the 10th of August to the 4th of November.

We shall not attempt to penetrate the secret and dread purposes that may now have begun to shape themselves in the breast of Louis Napoleon. Had the vision of the *coup d'état* already risen up in his mind? The reader will recall Kinglake's analysis, that etching traced in the most biting of acids; but this does not satisfy the judgment. We see rather a man impelled by a complex of motives. Let it be remembered that the war between the President and the Legislature had assumed a character of peculiar and personal bitterness; for it was through fear Louis Napoleon might be their legal and constitutional President in 1852 that the Assembly would not revise an impracticable Constitution, though implored to do so by two millions of petitioners, and by eighty out of the eighty-six departments of France. Consider, also, that the Assembly refused the right to vote to three millions of French citizens, though it was by their votes that the representatives themselves had obtained authority. In this crisis what was his duty? To give up to his enemies? Not, he felt, till France had spoken her mind on the subject. It is not improbable, also, that at this time his purpose went no further than the conception of a legal prolongation of his term of office. And it is known that on the eve of the catastrophe, so threatening had the aspects of the hour become, that even the more considerate leaders of the opposition, such as Thiers and Molé, believed the President should be reëlected for a long term. Foucher, who was then in the Ministry, imagined Louis Napoleon might assume the position of a constitutional ruler.

Such thoughts were delusory. A period of Imperial despotism, sanctioned by an all but unanimous vote of the French nation, was the fatal and inevitable consequence of the revolution of February, 1848.

If hitherto had there been, on the part of the President, any disposition to hesitate, the events that marked the November session of the Legislature, were of a nature to drive him to extreme courses. The repeal of the restricted electoral law had been again urged by the President in his address. The bill was rejected. Flushed by this victory, the coalesced elements of opposition now brought forward a motion adjudging the penalties of high treason upon any one who should by his speech, or his writings, or in any other way, advocate the claims of any interdicted candidate. Louis Napoleon was this interdicted candidate. They then introduced a proposition to the effect that the executive officers of the Assembly were empowered to make a direct requisition on the army; which would, of course, establish a military power in the State independent of the President. This failed through accidental combinations; and the opposition then brought forward a bill asserting the *Assembly's* right to direct requisitions. This was likely to pass. After that the course would be plain. "It was proposed," says Alison, "to denounce the President, and declare his power terminated; commit him to Vincennes, and subsequently transport or banish him from France." Upon this the *coup d'état* became inevitable.

We are not prepared to unite with Mr. Abbott in the palinodes he chants in praise of the *coup d'etat*. "It was," he tells us, "the most brilliant and meritorious act of Louis Napoleon's life. It was a sublime deed, and it was sublimely performed." A fated, an inevitable act, it perhaps was; and it was certainly performed with skill and daring. Doubtless, also, as viewed from its outgrowth and effects, it has been not alone for evil, but also for good, to France. But a temperate mind may accept this result as in the order of the Providence that rules history, while at the same time finding many things that are not altogether admirable or lovely in the aspect and accessories of that conspiracy of Louis Napoleon and his African Generals and mutes of the Palace. What we have to say of the stroke of the 2d December will, therefore, be rather by way of narrative than comment.

On Monday morning, Dec. 1, 1851, the Assembly met as usual. That night the President had his customary reception at the Elysée. When the Company retired, there remained behind St. Arnaud, Count de Morny, M. de Maupas and M. de Beville. They retired with the President into his Cabinet; and Mr. Abbott shall tell what there happened:

> "Here the final arrangements were made for decisive and immediate action. M. de Morny was appointed Minister of the Interior. He was to sign the warrant ordering the dissolution of the Assembly, and also warrants for the arrest of all those leaders of the factions in the Assembly and in the political clubs who would be likely to incite the populace to resistance. General St. Arnaud was appointed Minister of War, and was intrusted with the military operations. M. de Beville was to superintend the difficult and delicate operation of having all the proclamations immediately printed, and yet with such secrecy that their contents should not be divulged until the appointed hour. M. de Maupas was Minister of Police. They all alike periled their lives. Everything being thus arranged for the decisive action, which was to commence between 5 and 6 o'clock next morning, the President affectionately shook hands with each one, and said, 'Now, gentlemen, take a little repose, and may God protect France!'"

When the gay metropolis awoke on the 2d of December—Mr. Abbott informs us it was "the anniversary of the day of Austerlitz," (was this a vestige of Louis' early theatrical mania?)—the work was virtually achieved, and France had passed through one of the most marvelous revolutions in the history of nations. The business was adroitly done. At the same moment seventy-eight of the leaders of the Opposition in the Assembly, and the head agitators of the clubs, were quietly arrested and conveyed through the dark and silent streets to prison. Almost all the illustrious Generals, orators and statesmen of France were included in this incarceration. Noiselessly and without attracting attention strong bands of troops took possession of every important strategic point, thus providing against any sudden insurrection. An armed force held the hall of the Assembly, so that that body could not again meet.

When the sun arose the walls of the city were seen to be placarded with proclamations and decrees declaring the Assembly dissolved, pronouncing for universal suffrage, proposing a new Constitution, and placing Paris and the twelve surrounding departments under martial law. Mr. Abbott is quite gushing and suffusive in his account of the reception accorded these papers by the people—"some, with tears of gratitude, thanking God that he had raised up," &c.; but in point of fact the impression upon most of the volatile Parisians was better embodied in their general exclamation, "It was well played!" And then came the query, "Will it succeed?"

It has been seen that the hall of the Assembly had been taken possession of by the soldiery, and that the leaders of the opposition had been haled to prison. During the forenoon, however, a considerable number of the deputies succeeded in entering by an unguarded door, but they were dispersed. Later in the day above two hundred members met in the hall of the Mayoralty of the Tenth Arrondissement. There they resolved that the act of Louis Napoleon was a forfeiture of the Presidency, and they directed the Judges of the Supreme Court to meet and proceed to the judgment of the President and his accomplices. These resolutions had just been voted when troops made their appearance in the hall, and as the deputies refused to yield except to force, they were seized by the soldiers and carried to different prisons. The Supreme Court was sitting when an armed force entered the hall: the Judges were driven from the bench, but not until they had made a judicial order for the impeachment of the President.

The 2d of December saw no blood spilt. But next morning it was evident that efforts were making to rouse the populace to an appeal to insurrection. "The secret societies were at work; the Reds were recovering from their astonishment." Victor Hugo and some of the other members of the Assembly, who had escaped seizure, formed themselves into a "Committee of Resistance," and strove to stir up the Faubourg St. Antoine. A barricade was erected, but apparently without any purpose of employing force, for the deputies arranged themselves in front of the barricade without arms. Quickly the troops came up and firing a volley into the group, killed and wounded several. The first slain was Baudin, who fell with the book of the Constitution in his hand—that Baudin whose ghost, a few months ago, is said to have somewhat affrighted the soul of the author of the *coup d'état*. Other barricades were thrown up during the 3d, but they were taken without difficulty. The day following the insurrection presented a more formidable front. An immense number of barricades had been erected, and in the absence, thus far, of any strongly repressive measure, the situation seemed grave.

But if hitherto there had been any hesitation on the part of those in power, it soon gave place to a dreadful energy. We cannot enter into the details of the slaughter of the afternoon of the 4th of December. We have the vision of the onward rush of maddened soldiery, of a scene of butchery that overtook not alone the insurgents, but the innocent and helpless as well, and which numbered its victims by a ghastly bead-roll of slain that would form no inconsiderable reckoning in the fruits of a great battle. The insurrection was quenched in blood.

It is not to be deemed that such things can be without the use of force, but we cannot sympathize with Mr. Abbott in his gloating over the aspects of this massacre, and we must say that the temper he displays accords as little with what is becoming in the citizen of a free nation as with what is seemly to his profession as a minister of the Christian faith.

In one of the numerous decrees with which Louis Napoleon startled the citizens of Paris on the morning of the 2d December, was one for the convocation of the French people on the 20th December, for their votes to pronounce judgment on the *coup d'état*. The appeal presented to the people was in the following words: "The French people wills the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and delegates to him the powers necessary to frame a Constitution on the bases proposed in his proclamation of the 2d of December." To this proposition each elector was simply to vote "Yes" or "No." Such was the nature of the so-called *plebiscite*. When the day arrived and the votes came to be counted, it was found that they stood as follows: Whole number of votes, 8,116,773; in the affirmative, 7,439,216; negative, 640,737; irregular, 36,820.

Mr. Abbott falls into paroxysms of ecstacy over these swelling figures; but apparently he considers it entirely unnecessary to point out what was the actual character of this *plebiscite*—to wit, that the choice was really between Louis Napoleon and *nothing*. It is true the President in his proclamation had declared that if the country did not like his presidency, they might choose some other in his place; but no such alternative was really offered: the electors were obliged to vote "yes" or "no," and the only choice was between Louis Napoleon and anarchy. Mr. Abbott also seems to regard it as entirely irrelevant to state that the election was, practically, conducted under martial law, and in all respects, he has no eye for the grim humor of the affair. Let it not, however, be considered that we desire to be captious on this matter; the affirmative vote was so enormous as to show that, under *any* circumstances, Louis Napoleon would have been elected; only the support was *so* great that the procedure might have been made a little less Asiatic in its aspect. At any rate he had won France; and apparently France was grateful, for on New-Year's Day the Cathedral of Notre Dame resounded with the strains of the *Te Deum*, and priests lifted up their voices chanting and singing, "*Domine salvum fac Ludovicum Napoleonem*—Oh Lord! save Louis Napoleon." It only remains, in order to complete this narrative, to add that, though the rule of Louis Napoleon was, by the terms of the election, a Presidency, and limited to ten years, the close of 1852 saw the form of the State system accommodated to the reality; there was another decree, another *plebiscite*, and Louis Napoleon became "Napoleon III., by the grace of God and the will of the French people, Emperor of the French."

Our limits forbid us to enter into any review of the important events that have filled up the seventeen years of the Imperial *régime*, and indeed Mr. Abbott's feeble and jejune narrative would be little help to us here. It is probable that another generation must pass away before the world can be possessed of authentic materials to describe accurately and to impartially judge the acts and polity of Napoleon III., and all that those acts and that policy may have wrought for the good or the ill of France. Yet we are willing to avow that our philosophy of history is tinged with optimism. We doubt not his rule has been of immense service to France. He is building better than he knows. He will found no dynasty; and his figment of a "Cæsarism" will pass away as a vapor—France will yet be a free Republic; and that noble nation will be all the fitter to *be* a Republic for what she will have learnt and suffered during the years in which Louis Napoleon guided her destinies.

UTAH.

The Pacific Railroad—The Workmen in the Valley—Celebration at Ogden—Hotel Accommodations—Amusements—Coöperative Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Salt Lake City, Monday, March 8, 1869.

A week ago the railroad track emerged from Weber Canyon into the valley of Great Salt Lake, and this afternoon the track was laid to Ogden, eight miles further westward. Ogden is the first city in this valley, on the track of the Union Pacific Railroad. The country folks north of this city, many of them, since the advent of the track into the valley, have been making excursions to see the road, the iron horse and the cars, things of tradition to many of the people here, and things of ancient reminiscence to many others. It is reported that Brigham will go up to the track in a day or two.

A grand celebration was held this afternoon at Ogden, in honor of the great event of the day, when the Stars and Stripes, cannon, brass band, procession of municipal officers and school children, with banners and mottoes, and the inevitable speeches, did honor to the occasion, and manifested welcome to the iron road. The speakers were Messrs. F. D. Richards, J. C. Little, S. M. Blair, A. Miner and L. Farr.

The race of the two roads now is over more even ground—the Union Pacific northwestward, toward the promontory at the north end of Salt Lake; the Central Pacific eastward, toward the same goal. The season is all that could be desired for the purpose of rapid work. The temperature is pleasant, neither too hot nor too cold; the ground is free from snow, and generally dry; the high waters do not occur until May, and the earth everywhere, for a couple of months, at least, may be manipulated with the greatest facility, not becoming dry to hardness for that time to come. If the material arrive in sufficient quantity, there is no reason why some of the tallest track-laying ever done on either line, may not be witnessed within the next two months, and the two roads form a junction in April, or May, at the furthest.

This day also arrived the first mail from the East for the past three weeks, bringing New-York scattering dates up to the 20th of February. When regular communication, however, will be opened and kept open again is yet a problem. The Central Pacific was only blockaded for a week, since which it has kept open. One week of the Central to three weeks, perhaps considerably more, of the Union will tell in favor of the former and against the latter for a Winter route, and increase the desire of the Californians and of the Central Pacific Company for a continuance of that road eastward on a route more practicable in the Winter than is the Union Pacific. For it may be remembered that the present Winter, from the Platte to the Sacramento Valleys, has been one of the mildest, if not absolutely the mildest, ever known, with far lighter snowfall than usual. The Central Pacific has now endured two Winters in the Sierra Nevada, but the Union Pacific has had only trial of the present mild one in the Rocky Mountains. If next Winter should prove to be a good old-fashioned one, long and hard, with plenty of snow from beginning to end, such as has been experienced in the Rocky Mountain, the Union Pacific will then have a fair trial as a Winter road, and if it escape with a three weeks' drift blockade so much the better.

A branch railroad from Ogden to this city has been determined on by a local company, embracing the magnates of Mormondom, and surveyors are now out, making preliminary examination for an eligible route. The design is said to be to build this branch the ensuing Summer.

Among the subjects agitated at the present time is that of hotels. The oldest hotel in this city is the Salt Lake House, but that is comparatively small, insignificant-looking and inconvenient. The Townsend House is the largest and most convenient, an extensive wing having been recently added. But there is considerable talk about another, to consist of a large house recently built by Mr. Cannon. The *Deseret News* has several times stiffly urged capitalists everywhere to form a company to build a magnificent mammoth hotel in this city. The capitalists, however, do not appear to be very anxious to invest. There is a vacant plot, now used as a wood and hay market, which plot, rumor has long said, is reserved for a site for a grand hotel some day. When it will be built, however, is a problem.

Miss Annie Lockhart continues to give satisfaction at the theatre. Miss Adams, of the stock company, has retired for a few weeks; that is, for a moon, a certain moon, so Dame Rumor says. Miss Lucille Western and Mr. A. J. Kerne are engaged, to-morrow being the first night, and "Rip Van Winkle" the play. Mme. Scheller is all ready to go East as soon as the road shall be clear.

Gardening has commenced in earnest, somewhat earlier than usual of late years. A Summer free from grasshoppers is universally hoped for, and generally anticipated.

The coöperative movement progresses. There are now two coöperative wholesale stores in this city, and retail coöperative stores in the various ecclesiastical wards in the city and also in the country are increasing in number. The intention appears evident to give the coöperative policy a fair trial. At present the movement has taken hold of mercantile business most largely, but it has also penetrated in a degree other businesses. How far it will go will naturally depend on the success attendant on these mercantile establishments. The change from individual to coöperative enterprise has a stagnating effect on business just now, which it is hoped will be but temporary.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Cuban Generals—American Prisoners—Disloyalty in the Administration—American Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, March 20, 1869.

Many are the names that, since the beginning o the revolution, have been honored with the title, and comparatively few are those who have retained it any length of time. Of Cespedes, as a military chief, nothing has been heard for some time; but it appears that he has been acting more as a civil chief or President of the embryo Republic of Cuba than as a soldier, while his companion, Francisco Aguilera, appears to have vanished from the memory of man. There is no lack of Generals, however—at least of those that are accorded that distinction of title. The number of efficient leaders of larger bodies, including Quesada, the brothers Cavada, Rudolph, Otto Schmidt, Bernabe Varona, (Bembeta,) Marmol, Arteaga and Fernando Lopez. The brothers Cavada, Lopez and Marmol are more Americans than Cubans, having been educated in the United States, and the three first-named persons having been officers in the Union Army during the war. Rudolph and Schmidt are Germans, while Quesada, though born in Cuba, must be considered a Mexican. The fact that so few real Cubans are to be found in the higher positions is not astonishing, when we remember that the Spanish Government took very great care not to teach them, or even to allow them to learn anything that might in time prove dangerous to the flag of Castile.

In respect of talents and learning some of the Cuban chiefs stand preëminent, and would be an ornament to any country. I refer to Messrs. Eduardo Agramonte, a young physician of Puerto Principe, of very good family and high standing in society, and to his cousin, Ignacio Agramonte, who, only a short time ago, graduated from the Havana University, where he obtained the highest prize every year. Both of these young men are wealthy, held fine positions, and were but recently married. Leaving all the comforts of home and civilization, and only actuated by their love of country and liberty, their example proved contagious, and the flower of the youth of Puerto Principe followed them to share the dangers of war. Another of the same class is Antonio Zambrana, a young Havanese. Among the older men are Arteaga, of Puerto Principe, who could not keep Lesca from crossing the Sierra Cubita. He is a planter, and 50 or 52 years of age. The Marquis of Santa Lucca is, or was a leader, his name not having been heard since his defeat at Alta Gracia. Last but not least by any means is Bernabe Varona, known as Bembeta, the apostle of liberty among the slaves, the combined Wendell Phillips and Sheridan of pseudo-republican Cuba. Young and of commanding presence, full of vigor and courage, he dared, long before the outbreak of the present revolution, to incite the slaves to rebellion, to tell them that they were human beings equal with himself, spite of the assertions of their masters and the lords of all, the priests, who are still instilling into the minds of the ignorant that their first duty is obedience to their owners. Betrayed and delivered into the hands of Lersundi, and crafty enough to obtain his release, Bembeta must, if acts are any criterion, be called the first Republican of Cuba. All these people are natives of Puerto Principe and vicinity, so the question should naturally arise, Are there none from Havana? None have been heard of so far, except as field officers, and if the future is to be known from the past, they will not play a very great part in comparison with the number and wealth of the native Cuban population of the city.

CUBAN AND AMERICAN PRISONERS.

In January last the Police discovered a depot of arms near the Figaro cigar factory. A fight ensued, and several Police officers were killed and wounded. The leader of the Cubans was a cigar-maker named Francisco Leon Nuez, a Cuban by birth, but a naturalized American citizen, who formerly kept a cigar shop in Key West. Leon and Augustin Medina have been sentenced to death, two others and Mrs. Matilda Rosario de Rico to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. It is not very probable, however, that the condemned prisoners will be executed.

DISLOYALTY IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Government is not very sure about the loyalty of all of its employes, even though they are natives of old Spain. The somewhat celebrated Colonel Modet, who was sent to Spain by General Lersundi, and there declared innocent of crime by the Provisional Government, commanded a respectable force in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, when he was suddenly recalled, with orders to report himself at once to the Captain-General. Whispers of treachery and of overtures to the insurgents circulated freely, but nothing was proven, and the Cubans were disappointed, as Modet has been sent back and a larger command intrusted to him. There are a number of men leagued with the insurgents who take great pains to keep them posted about everything transpiring in the different civil and military offices of the Government. The insurgents, generally, know the tenor of the orders given by Dulce to his subordinates a day or two before those to whom the orders are directed.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Both sides are carrying on the war with the productions of American enterprise. Remington and Peabody rifles, cartridges and powder are in use; the provisions to feed the troops are American, the American Bank Note Company furnishing the sinews of war, &c., &c. The Government was lately badly in want of some cannon for flying artillery, and as the Government workshops could not cast them, they looked about the private foundries owned by Englishmen. These either could or would not undertake the job. At last they went to Mr. James Soran, a Brooklynite and owner of the foundry in the town of Colon, and Spanish-like, send him a cannon ball as a pattern by which to cast the guns. Mr. Soran cast the guns, and then arranged the bore to receive the ball, the cannons being of superior make.

QUASIMODO.

JAPAN.

The Japanese New Year—The Grecian Bend in Japan—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hiogo, Japan, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

New-Year's Day passed without any special observance, beyond the accustomed interchange of complimentary visits among the few foreign residents. The day was bright and warm, and we have had a succession of the same since. Indeed, as yet there has been no Winter, one or two brief snow-squalls in December, perhaps, but nothing severer, and now the air is soft and balmy, the ground is dry and unfrozen, and the mercury almost daily creeps up to 50° and 55°. Camellias, that with you at home perish outside of a conservatory, are here found blooming in the open air. The climate is even less rigorous than that of Yokohama, for we are not only protected by a chain of hills from the northern winds, but we have no mighty snow-king, like Fusi-Yama, oppressing us with his icy despotism.

We are just now in the height of the orange season, which commenced a month since, and will last at least two months or more longer. Most of them come from the domains of a neighboring Daimio across the bay. They are small and loose-skinned, but deliciously sweet and very cheap—70 or 80 cents a bushel. After these will come the bieva, a small fruit resembling the crab-apple, but inferior in flavor. The Summer brings fine grapes. With the Fall comes the large yellow persimmon, which, in this country, does not require the frost to ripen it. When peeled and partially dried, they are equal to figs.

We are looking forward with some interest to the Japanese New-Year. Ganzitz, as they call it, is a great day with them. All accounts are settled, all old debts paid—or the debtor loses cast—old friendships revived, everything squared up and put in order for the ensuing year. Then all the people, old and young, male and female, give themselves up to enjoyment, and a grand revel succeeds, lasting several days. The 10th of February is the beginning of this festal time.

We have just buried the Vice-Consul of France, a Mr. Viault. One year ago, within two days, the English Consul was laid in the same grounds. The cemetery keeps pace with the settlement. The French have erected a large granite monument to the memory of the victims of Sakai. The American ground contains twenty graves, each adorned with an appropriate headstone. A tall granite shaft marks the resting place of the crew of Admiral Bell's barge, drowned on the Osaka bar.

Speaking of the "bar," reminds me that the Japanese authorities are making extraordinary exertions to remove this obstruction entirely. They are desirous that Osaka should be the great commercial mart, in preference to Hiogo, and the bar is the only thing in the way. To remove it they have formed the gigantic scheme of changing the course of the river, and have already commenced work. This will be a tremendous undertaking, but labor is cheap in Japan. The Japanese lack perseverance, however, and it is doubtful whether they ever carry the matter through.

One or two photographs of the Grecian Bend, recently epidemic in New-York City, have reached Hiogo. Despite its classic name, the fashion is decidedly Japanese, and Nippon "Muzmas," or young ladies, have worn a similar dress for the last four centuries. Some enterprising *modiste*, at the late International Exhibition at Paris, caught the idea from one of the Japanese belles there present and adopted it. But I assure you it lacks originality, and the American ladies have assumed a costume, worn, probably, by the wives of the great Yoritomo himself. The Japanese lady has cultivated a proper spinal curve, by carrying on her back in youth her baby brother or sister. As she grew up, her clumsy sandals gave a bend to the knees, and a finishing grace to the arch of the back. She now dons the "Kirimono," a long gown reaching to the feet, and swathes the "obi," or broad silk girdle, several times about her waist, fastening it in a large bunch behind. Slipping on her sandals, and taking her little umbrella in her hand, she shuffles into the street, and as she passes your window you catch a glimpse of the Grecian Bend in perfection.

The streets are full of native soldiers returning from the wars to their own countries. They are peaceable and good natured, and the most of them wear European uniforms of ill-fitting black. Each of them, besides his two swords, carries a gun slung over his shoulder, and the Japanese soldier of to-day, with his repeating rifle, is a much more dangerous customer to meet than when he depended alone on his blades. The other morning a Prince passed through with a retinue, but no one prostrated themselves before him, and even "coolies" only removed the handkerchief on their heads, and stood looking at him as he passed by. This indicates the progress of the great revolution in Japan. A year ago the native who would have been foolhardy enough to stand erect on such an occasion would have given his life for his temerity, and been hewn to pieces.

On the 5th of this month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the foreign Ministers were received by the Mikado in person, at his castle in Yeddo. Sir Henry Parkes, the English Minister and leading man with the new Government, went in great state, with his mounted body-guard around him and the English regiment behind in their scarlet uniforms. He holds the trump cards in the diplomatic game just now; and the French are next. I fear the American representative does not wield as strong an influence with the present Government as he did with the Tycoon. The interview lasted but a few moments. The Mikado sat on a dais, beneath a canopy, and swathed in robes of stiff brocade silk, and is described by an eye-witness as "a languid-looking boy, to whom life had apparently already told its secrets and their sequels, with a face without symptom of interest or vitality." The Minister of Foreign Affairs afterward gave a grand dinner to each of the Ministers Resident.

The Yeddo Hotel was crowded to overflowing, so great was the influx of visitors.

From the North we have news of the loss of two of Enomotto's vessels—one of them recently purchased by the Mikado's Government for $70,000, and captured by the Tycoon Admiral, and the *Kango-no-Kami*. They were both wrecked.

The new Government are throwing troops into Fesso, but the cold weather and snow will prevent any active movement for the present. A Mr. Burnette, a French naval officer, and instructor of Japanese under the Tycoon, is the leader of the Tokugawa forces at Hakodate.

Mr. Keeler, Purser of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *New-York*, died suddenly of apoplexy, as the vessel was leaving Shanghae on her last trip. At 5 in the morning he was apparently well; at 9 o'clock he was discovered moribund. An autopsy revealed extensive extravasation of blood in one of the ventricles. He was only 32 years of age.

The following are the present stations of naval vessels in the squadron: *Monocacy* and *Ashuelot* at Yokohama, *Oneida* and *Maumee* at Hiogo, *Idaho* at Nagasaki, *Iroquois* at Manilla, *Piscataqua* at Hong Kong, *en route* for Siam. There is no man-of-war at Shanghae. It is rumored that the *Iroquois* is under orders for home.

IUKIO.

Governor Randolph communicated to the New-Jersey Legislature on Wednesday an official copy of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment, with a message opposing its ratification. He says: "No act of ours as a State should perpetuate the memory of wrongs inflicted upon a race, but no false sentiment should influence to vitiate and debase the vital power upon which our whole system of government rests."

WASHINGTON.

Continued Excitement Regarding the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

Another Lengthy and Interesting Discussion in the House.

The Senate Substitute Rejected and Repeal of the Law Insisted Upon.

More Nominations by the President and Confirmations by the Senate.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

The result in the House to-day on the Tenure-of-Office bill was another decided triumph for the friends of repeal. The motion to concur with the Senate modified bill was lost by twenty-nine majority—nearly double the vote by which the motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was carried yesterday.

That Committee met this morning, and though they did not have the bill before them, they gave it informal consideration, which developed the fact that the Committee stood two for the bill and seven for total repeal.

After the morning hour Mr. BUTLER got the floor, and moved the previous question on his motion to reconsider the reference entered last night. Mr. BINGHAM indicated a desire to debate the bill, and the House refused the previous question by a large majority. This gave BINGHAM the floor, and he proceeded to explain and defend the Senate bill. But he evidently found difficulty in warming up to the task, or he could not summon that fiery eloquence which is always at his command when his heart is thoroughly in his work. This is not strange, since Judge BINGHAM, on the occasion of the first passage of repeal, voted for it, remarking at the time that the Senate had failed to enforce the law, and it was therefore worse than no law. General LOGAN followed in favor of repeal with characteristic vigor, ending with a sharp passage with HOTCHKISS, of New-York, who is as tenacious in controversy as he is in Radicalism. Then Judge DAVIS, of New-York, took the floor, and soon riveted the attention of the House by a strong argument in favor of repeal, on the ground of the bad nature of the bill and its purposes. He made a decided impression from the outset, and caused many sluggish listeners in the galleries to inquire the name of the new member. General GARFIELD and General SCHENCK then argued in favor of the Senate bill, on the ground that there was a principle in it that ought to be preserved. GARFIELD held that the House, having solemnly impeached ANDREW JOHNSON for violation of the law, would now be guilty of self-stultification if it should repeal the law. Judge DAVIS then got the floor again, and finished the argument so ably begun an hour before. He made the strongest presentation of the evil character of the bill that has yet been heard in either House. He depicted with power and force the evils of the future in the constant conflict that must exist between the President and the Senate. He pointed out the requirements of the Constitution, which made it the sworn duty of the President to execute the laws, which could only be accomplished through his subordinate officers, and then drew a striking picture of the President of the United States in a contest with a suspended officer, a suppliant at the throne of Senatorial mercy. One of the strongest points made by Judge DAVIS was that the interests and responsibility of the President in the enforcement of the laws were solemnly imposed by the Constitution, from which there was no escape, while the interest and responsibility of the Senate was only that of individual citizens, and they, therefore, had no right whatever to seek to obtain a power for the exercise of which they proposed to assume no responsibility.

At the conclusion of this speech, BUTLER moved the previous motion, which was seconded after a motion to adjourn had been lost. Mr. BINGHAM then moved to concur in the Senate amendment, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and which resulted for concurrence seventy; against concurrence ninety-nine. The vote in the affirmative was wholly Republican, while that in the negative was composed of fifty Republicans and forty-nine Democrats. The issue between the two Houses is thus squarely made. The vote of non-concurrence will be reported to the Senate on Monday, and it will be incumbent on that body to ask a Committee of Conference if they insist on their amendment. A motion to recede will probably be made, on which the friends of repeal in the Senate will again rally, but the prospect now is that the attempt to settle it by conference will first be made. Should that fail it seems inevitable that a total repeal will be finally forced. Both Houses are adjourned until Monday, and in the interim speculation and caucussing will be as active as ever.

General BUTLER is sanguine to-night that the Senate will recede from its position on the Tenure-of-Office act, and that the law will be swept away entirely. Notwithstanding the fact that the President assented to the modification of the law as it passed the Senate, his views in reference to the desirability of its total repeal remain unchanged. He was influenced solely by a desire to avoid anything like an attitude of want of harmony between the Executive and the Legislative Departments. General BUTLER says:

"I think the Senate will recede. They have never in that body had a chance to vote on the question squarely. I have talked with President GRANT more than once on the subject, and he has expressed himself in favor of total repeal to me repeatedly."

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate debated the Supplemental Currency bill, but no conclusion was reached. Mr. WILSON'S amendment to retire fifty millions of greenbacks to be replaced with fifty millions of national bank currency, which was to go to the South and West, was considered. On this there was the widest latitude of debate, and the discussion was not free from personality. It was the opinion of Mr. SAWYER, from the speeches he had heard, that the volume of the currency could not be increased during the present session; SPRAGUE, on the ground that it would be wholly inoperative, and that the money would fall into the hands of a few capitalists. MORTON took strong position against an increase of the bonded debt. The amendment, he said, was a scheme by which the Treasury should pay out two millions and a half in order that a plan might be devised by which the East and West should get fifty millions of circulation without subtracting anything from the States, having already an abundance of money. Mr. MORTON and Mr. FESSENDEN got into a personal controversy on the construction of a clause in the bill to strengthen the public credit, which, however, terminated amicably, the two Senators participating in a friendly shake hands after their wordy war. After some further debate the Senate adjourned over to Monday. The indications are that the bill will be passed in a modified form.

THE QUAKERS AND THE INDIANS.

The representatives of the Society of Friends who are here engaged in consultation and deliberation relative to the condition of Indian affairs, and the contemplated assumption by them of the management in part of the Indian Bureau, are busily engaged in perfecting their scheme, and in presenting their views to the proper authorities. Their intentions meet with general favor, and are duly commended in all quarters, but they do not seem to have agreed on any definite line of policy, and they also appear to have somewhat underrated the difficulties and magnitude of the task. Some years ago, when Senator HARLAN was Secretary of the Interior and Mr. LINCOLN President, Mr. HARLAN was authorized by the President to offer the Indian Commissionership to a prominent Western Quaker, who was recommended for the place. The gentleman in question came to Washington, and in a consultation with Secretary HARLAN, stated that he entertained several conscientious scruples, which, in his opinion, rendered it impossible for him to take the position and at the same time maintain his connection with his religious denomination. Among the objections on his part, were the administration of oaths, which, however, was explained away to his satisfaction; and then the course he should pursue in the event of war, any participation in which was forbidden by the doctrines of his faith. Similar difficulties arise now. The principal body of them propose to retain the present machinery at the Indian agencies, and to exercise merely supervisory control over the disbursements. The facts in connection with a similar scheme which has been tried on this very point, may afford some indication as to the practical results likely to arise from its adoption in this case. Bishop WHIPPLE has for some years past taken a very great interest in Indian affairs in his diocese. For one or two years about $40,000 have been disbursed under his superintendent to some Indians in his diocese. The House added $20,000 to this amount recently, including an adjacent band of Indians. Bishop WHIPPLE, on hearing this, protested in the strongest manner, and begged to be relieved, that the care and anxiety attendant on the disbursement were such as he was unwilling to assume. These are some of the difficulties which are presented in the treatment of this question. No decision has been arrived at relative to the offer of the Society of Friends, and they will be heard again next week by the Indian Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S RELATIVES.

The coarse and indecent attacks now being made by certain parties in newspapers on the President's relatives, are the subject of indignant comment among all classes in this city. The abuse heaped upon the DENT family is especially scandalous, when the fact is known that none of them have been appointed to and none are applicants for office.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S NOMINATION.

A very large number of confirmations were made by the Senate to-day, the calendar of nearly all the Committees being cleared. General LONGSTREET'S name was reported from the Committee on Commerce without any recommendation, and objection being made it went over. The prospect is that he will be confirmed.

NEW-YORK NOMINATIONS.

All the recent New-York appointments were promptly confirmed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, at their meeting to-day, discussed the Indian Appropriation bill as it passed the House, having under consideration the omitted items of the bill which passed during the last Congress and waited in Conference Committee. The House agreed to all the items in the bill, except those which were put in to meet the treaty stipulations recently made, and which amount in the aggregate to four millions of dollars. These the Senate will again insist upon.

BINCKLEY'S INSANITY.

If anybody has ever doubted BINCKLEY'S lunacy they must now be convinced of it. After his recent assault on Deputy Commissioner HARLAND, he went before the Criminal Court and entered a complaint against himself, was then indicted, and to-day convicted himself by pleading guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs. Nobody ever appeared against him as prosecutor, and the gentleman whom he assaulted only appeared as an involuntary witness of the prosecution of BINCKLEY, instituted by BINCKLEY, and testified that he thought BINCKLEY was insane.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 26.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President this afternoon nominated to the Senate George G. Symes, as Associate Justice of Montana; Aubrey H. Smith, as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; Thomas Steel, as Surveyor of Customs for Pittsburg, Penn., and William Kapus, as Collector of Customs for Alaska. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Joshua Thorne for the Fifteenth District of Missouri; D. H. Stanton for the Seventeenth District of New-York; W. S. Stockley for the Second District of Pennsylvania; Joseph T. Valentine for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania. Collectors of Internal Revenue—L. N. Coy for the First District of Arkansas; Joseph A. Cooper for the Second District of Tennessee; John McHurg for the Second District of New-York; Samuel J. Roger for the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania; Joseph T. Smith for the Second District of Mississippi; R. M. Smith for the Third District of Maryland; Thomas E. McCracken for the Sixth District of Iowa; Isaac J. Young for the Fourth District of North Carolina. Deputy Postmasters—Samuel L. Day, Paxton, Ill.; Christian Bidaman, Canton, Ill.; Thomas B. Kelly, Duquoin, Ill.; George W. Mills, Petersburg, Ill.; John Cree, Georgetown, Cal.; H. P. Bennett, Denver, Colorado; William T. Ward, Susanville, Cal.; H. L. Street, Sonora, Cal.; D. F. Bruntlinger, Louisiana, Mo.; Miss Marion Champlin, Waterloo, Iowa; J. D. Burkholder, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Miss Julia P. Woolfolk, Jackson, Tenn.; B. H. Crapster, Shelbyville, Ky.; John M. Stockton, Maysville, Ky.; Jos. B. Brown, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wm. W. Perkins, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; B. F. Heyler, Attica, Ind.; L. R. Johnson, Cambridge City, Ind.; Wm. A. Hoorall, Washington, Ind.; George W. Dalaru, Franklin, Ind.; Albert C. Houghton, Wellington, Ohio; Thomas W. Collier, Coshocton, Ohio; N. R. Smith, Canton, Miss.; Curtis J. Gale, Corauna, Mich.; E. M. Merrill, Muskegan, Mich.; Henry D. Ludduth, Darlington, Wis.; A. G. Hatch, Windsor, Vt.; John R. Dobson, Phœnixville, Penn.; C. T. Sayles, Troy, Penn.; Philip Hoar, Buchanan, Penn.; Wm. G. Price, Chester, Penn.; Harvey G. Baker, Geneseo, N. Y.; Nathaniel G. Smith, Flemington, N. J.; John D. Clevennenger, Mount Holly, N. J.; James Furman, Bordentown, N. J.; Richard H. Fountain, Mishawaka, Ind.; J. G. McPheeters, Bloomington, Ind.; Benj. Carter, Seymour, Ind.; Thomas O. Treynor, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Frank M. Cassidy, Winterset, Iowa; V. J. Williams, Dubuque, Iowa; Julius Wagner, Indianola, Texas; F. A. Benson, Newton, Mass.; Wm. Price, Grenada, Miss.; H. D. Shaffer, Canton, Ohio; James O. Bond, Columbia, Tenn.; John W. Williams, Neenah, Wis.; M. H. Ganing, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate in Executive Session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: Commander CALHOUN, to be Captain in the navy; Lieutenant-Commanders CARPENTER and KIRKLAND, to be Commanders; W. K. MCSHERRY and A. C. KELTON, to be Second Lieutenants of the Marine Corps; READER W. CLARKE, of Ohio, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury; GILES A. SMITH, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General; MOSES H. GRINNELL, to be Collector of Customs for New-York; ALONZO B. CORNELL, to be Surveyor of Customs for New-York; E. A. MERRITT, to be Naval Officer for the District of New-York; PENDLETON G. WATMOUGH, to be Collector of Customs for Cuyahoga, Ohio; E. A. PALFREY, to be Collector of Customs for Salem and Beverly, Mass.; J. A. WILSON, to be Collector of Customs for Puget's Sound; T. J. BABSON, to be Collector of Customs for Gloucester, Mass.; WILLIAM KAPUS, to be Collector of Customs for Alaska.

A MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION.

To-night a company of Mississippians representing the Conservative and Republican elements in that State—Judge SUMMEREL, Ex-Governor A. G. BROWN and Mr. WATSON, of the former, and Judge JEFFERDS, Captain FISK, and Major WOFFORD, of the latter—paid a visit to President GRANT, and were introduced to him by General DENT. The interview was exceedingly pleasant and satisfactory. The President thought the best plan to quiet the opposing parties in Mississippi would be for Congress to authorize the Constitution to be again submitted to the people, a separate vote to be taken on the features objected to by the Conservatives, and that meantime the present Military Commander should control the State.

OFFICE-SEEKERS BESIEGE THE TREASURY.

The rush of parties to the appointment office of the Treasury is so great that an order will be issued excluding applicants for office until after each day's mail is read.

DELAWARE DELEGATION.

Judge FISHER, of the Supreme Court of this District, accompanying a delegation from Delaware, called on Secretary BOUTWELL this morning.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

There were not so many visitors as usual at the Executive mansion to-day. Before the Cabinet meeting, Judge SWAYNE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Hon. W. B. ALLISON, of Pennsylvania, Senators MORTON, YATES, CAMERON, and General LOGAN, had interviews with the President.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The mail service has been extended on the Central Pacific Railroad to the 597th and the track laid to the 612th mile. The grading is finished to Ogden, where the road meets the Union Pacific Railroad on its fifty-first section.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON OUT OF DANGER.

Information has been received to-night from Greenville to the effect that Ex-President JOHNSON is very much better in health, and is now out of danger.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.......WASHINGTON, March 26.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to continue in force the act extending the charter of Washington, which was passed.

PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE TO BE PAVED.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the same Committee, reported the bill for paving Pennsylvania-avenue, which was passed.

MEMPHIS AND EL PASO RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD said he was instructed by the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to move to take up the House joint resolution granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad for the purpose of referring it to that Committee.

Mr. MORTON said he was willing that the bill should be taken from the table, but not for the purpose of reference.

Mr. STEWART objected to the bill being taken up for any purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill in addition to the several acts for establishing a permanent seat of government for the United States, and to resume the legislative powers delegated to the Cities of Washington and Georgetown; and a bill to establish a Probate Court in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill relating to judicial proceedings in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to remove political disabilities from certain persons named therein.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the protection of soldiers and their heirs, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It provides that the accounting officers of the Treasury and Pay Department charged with the settlement and payment of soldiers' bounties shall be directed to pay, or cause to be paid, the sums found due to the soldiers or their heirs in person, and not to any claim agent or upon any power of attorney whatever.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to detach the port of St. Paul from the collection district of Minnesota, and to annex it to the collection district of Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill providing that the construction of penitentiaries in the Territories shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Secretary of the Interior. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also, a bill to insure the completion of the Washington Monument, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill provides the creation of a body corporate, to consist of A. T. Stewart, C. Vanderbilt, T. C. Sherman, J. J. Coombs, J. Q. Ross, W. T. Adams, J. M. Winslow, S. A. Smith, Charles B. Phillips and Charles P. Birtow, under the style of the Washington Monument Union, for the purpose of devising ways and raising means for the completion of the Washington Monument, and for the erection of a similar one to the memory of LINCOLN.

Section 3 provides that the said corporation, for the purpose herein contemplated, shall have power to receive and dispose of real estate and other subscriptions, and make valid conveyances and issue certificates of subscription which shall entitle the holders thereof to any consideration, that may be awarded by such system, scheme, plan or means as said corporation may devise or adopt, and use such agency as they shall deem necessary to their success for the ends in view.

Section 4 provides that the corporation shall pay $100,000 per annum into the Treasury of the United States for twenty-one years, to be applied as Congress may direct, for the completion of the said monument; and the last section provides that during the said term of years the corporation shall, in all particulars and in all branches of business authorized by this act, be exempt from all taxes under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. HOWARD submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed as a substitute for the House joint resolution, to protect the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

The substitute provides that the stockholders of the said Company, at a meeting to be held in Washington City on the 31st of March, with power to adjourn from day to day, shall elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The stockholders are also authorized to establish their general office at such place in the United States as they may select at said meeting, provided that the passage of this resolution shall not confer any other rights upon the Company than to hold such elections, to be held in any manner, to relinquish or waive any rights of the United States, to take advantage of any act or neglect of said Company, heretofore done or omitted, whereby the rights of the General Government have been, or may be, prejudiced.

RELIEF FOR SETTLERS IN ARKANSAS.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the joint resolution for the relief of actual settlers upon certain lands in Arkansas, was taken up and passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to relieve JAMES C. TAYLOR, lately elected a Judge in Virginia, from his political disabilities.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to carry into effect the terms of the Convention of July 4, 1868, between the United States and Mexico for the settlement of claims. Passed.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN expressed the hope that the Senate would vote upon the Supplementary Currency act, which was debated yesterday.

Mr. FESSENDEN had no hope that the Senate could soon reach a vote on that bill, and said the bill itself was unjust and ought not to pass. He was anxious for an early adjournment, for which, however, no day could be fixed until the Indian Appropriation bill should be disposed of.

The motion was lost—yeas 22, nays 30.

The Financial bill then came up as unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. KELLOGG withheld his pending amendment to the amendment of Mr. WILSON.

Mr. WILSON then modified his amendment so as to provide that whenever the amount of United States notes and circulating notes of national banks combined shall be in excess of $650,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be required to fund in ten-forty bonds United States notes to the extent of such excess until the amount of notes outstanding shall be reduced to $350,000,000. He said that the plan proposed in this amendment would relieve the South and the West without doing, at the same time, injustice to other portions of the country, which would be done by the plan of the Committee.

Mr. CONKLING argued generally against the bill, as ill-calculated to meet the present financial requirements of the country, and declared himself opposed to any legislation for the reduction of the banking circulation in any part of the country. He would not consent, for instance, to the reduction, by a single dollar, of the circulation which the State of New-York received under an arrangement whereby her own banks, then working prosperously, were—whether wisely or not, he would not say—trampled out of existence under the heel of Federal power.

Mr. WILSON defended his proposition, and incidentally expressed the opinion that the present financial condition of the country was very satisfactory, and that the national debt would soon be made a very light burden by the rapid development of the national resources.

Mr. SAWYER said it was quite evident that Congress would not now consent to any expansion of the currency or increase of the interest-bearing obligations of the country, and therefore if justice was to be done to the States having less than their proportion of the banking circulation, it must be done by transferring to them the excess of circulation in other States.

Mr. WILLIAMS again expressed his oposition to all violent measures intended to affect the national currency, and said that the withdrawal of circulation from certain States proposed by the Finance Committee, would be a breach of faith. He moved to amend the amendment of Mr. WILSON, by fixing the limit of the issue of circulating notes at $310,000,000 instead of $350,000,000, and by adding a clause directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel United States notes at the same rates as the said 10,000,000 of circulation notes are issued.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that the Committee's bill proposed any injustice to any portion of the country. The New-England States would still have their full share, and one of them, Rhode Island, would have a great deal more than her share. He objected also to the amendments of the Senator from Massachusetts, (WILSON,) and the Senator from Oregon, (WILLIAMS,) because they involved the question of funding of greenbacks, which again implied a return to specie payments. The bill reported by the Committee, however, provided simply for a redistribution of the circulation to meet temporarily the requirements of the business of the country until Congress could mature and adopt some general measure of legislation looking to free banking and the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. SPRAGUE denied the statement of Mr. WILSON that the country, and especially New-England, was prosperous. He knew the financial condition of the manufacturers and operators in New-England, and he felt perfectly sure that if the manufacturers should close their establishments, as they must soon do unless their business could be made more profitable, in less than two weeks after suspension the operators would be thrown upon the charitable for support. He had under his own charge nearly 10,000 hands, and he knew that if the mills in which they were employed should suspend work for two weeks, the employers or the town would have to take care of the operatives. The idea of the Finance Committee that the South could be supplied with working capital, by forcibly withdrawing it from the East and sending it there, was fallacious. The capital sent to the South in that way would necessarily be in the hands of a few men, and they would not invest it in the South, because investments there would be insecure, but would take it to New-York, and there speculate with it. There was but one possible way of supplying the South with capital—namely, by so legislating as to make capital cheap at the points where it is localized, so that it will naturally seek investment elsewhere.

Mr. MORTON denied that the plan of the Finance Committee proposed any injustice to the Eastern States, and said that the amendment offered by Mr. WILSON was substantially a proposal that the Treasury should pay out two and a half millions per annum in order that New-England might be left in undisturbed enjoyment of an unjustly large proportion of the banking circulation. The amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts proposed also a direct violation of the act to strengthen the public credit. That law distinctly pledged the country to the redemption of the greenbacks in coin, but the Senator from Massachusetts proposed to fund them in ten-forty bonds.

Mr. WILSON said he would like to see all the greenbacks funded, and denied that the bills to strengthen the public credit would be violated by funding them.

Mr. MORRILL said that the Chairman of the Committee on Finance had stated that when the bill to strengthen the public credit was under discussion, that it was not designed to prohibit the funding of the greenbacks.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Anybody can see that.

Mr. MORTON said he could not see it. The language of the act contained a distinct pledge that the greenbacks should be redeemed in coin.

Mr. FESSENDEN remarked that the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) to be consistent, must be prepared to argue that if a man gave a note to be paid in coin, and the holder of the note afterward expressed his willingness to accept a bond instead, the debtor could not honestly substitute the bond for the coin because of his previous promise.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Maine's illustration did not state the case fully. He had no doubt that the holders of greenbacks would gladly exchange them for bonds.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Would that violate the pledge in the bill to strengthen the public credit?

Mr. MORTON replied that it would not violate the pledge to the individual, but it certainly would to the Government. Several plans had been proposed for the redemption of the national obligations, and Congress had finally fixed upon this one, and had pledged solemnly the Government to the redemption of these obligations, including the greenbacks, in coin. To give the law any other construction would make it nonsense.

Mr. FESSENDEN complained that the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) had treated him discourteously in asserting that what he had said was nonsense. That was not proper language for a Senator to apply to another.

Mr. MORTON denied having made the assertion. What he had said was, that the construction which the Senator from Maine wished to put upon the act to strengthen the public credit would make it nonsense. But even if he had said what that Senator charged, he thought it would not have been more discourteous than it was for the Senator from Maine to say, when he (Mr. MORTON) was advocating a certain view of the law, that anybody could see that the contrary was the correct view. He had for many years admired the Senator from Maine, but he thought that Senator never appeared to less advantage than when lecturing the Senate, as he had done in this case.

Ms. FESSENDEN—I beg the Senator, when he talks about my lecturing the Senate, to remember that so far as any lecture of mine to-day is concerned it was addressed to the Senator himself, and I beg to be understood also that he is not the Senate, but only a very small part of it.

Mr. MORTON—That is also very true. These little flings I care nothing about. It does not become one of even my age in the Senate. But the Senator will find that in this case he has lectured me under a mistaken idea of what I said.

Mr. MORTON, speaking of the bill to strengthen the public credit, said that it had been carried through the House by the pledge contained in it that the greenbacks would be redeemed in coin, without which it must have failed to pass.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the act simply pledged the Government to the payment of the national obligations in coin at the earliest day practicable. The object of making that pledge was simply to assure the national creditors that the nation would keep faith with them, and that they would not be cheated; but there was no pledge that the payment would be made at any particular date. Therefore, if any of those obligations were presented for payment before the Government was prepared to pay coin, and the creditors should agree to accept something else instead of coin, the pledge would not be thereby violated. He (FESSENDEN) had no objection to increasing the amount of interest to be paid by the Government, provided the country could gain anything by doing so, and he believed that it would gain greatly if the greenbacks could all be put into bonds at five or six per cent. interest.

The amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS to Mr. WILSON'S amendment was then rejected.

After some further discussion the Senate at 4:45 went into Executive Committee.

When the doors were opened the Senate took up the bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff, passed it, and then adjourned unil Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring the sympathy of the people of the United States with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and to establish a republican form of Government, and guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people, and that Congress will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican Government. Recommitted and ordered printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill to amend the act of 27th July, 1868, to provide for an American line of steamships to Europe. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to protect the rights of actual settlers on the public domain. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill for the encouragement of yachting improvement in naval architecture, and the cultivation of naval science, and amendatory of the act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to license yachts. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill regulating the date of commissions in the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, introduced a bill to extend to the mouth of the Columbia River the land grant heretofore made for a railroad in Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BOYD introduced a bill granting lands and the right of way to the St. James and Little Rock Railroad Company. The same reference.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, rising to a personal explanation, stated that in some remarks which he had made last session in reference to HENRY S. FOOTE, of Tennessee, on a bill to remove political disabilities, he was incorrect, but that his remarks were true as applied to HOWELL COBB, of Georgia.

TRANSFER OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution for the transfer of $78,000 from the Treasury to the Government Printing Office. After explanation by Mr. DAWES the joint resolution was passed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then at 12:30 proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the call of Committees for private bills.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

After the morning hour, during which several private bills were passed, Mr. CESSNA, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the contested election case from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, that JOHN COVODE has the *prima facie* evidence right to the seat pending the contest, and gave notice that he would call up the report for action next Tuesday.

Mr. PAINE, on behalf of four members of the minority in the same case, made a report that the proclamation of the Governor and the other papers do not show a *prima facie* right in either claimant.

Mr. BURR, on behalf of himself and Mr. RANDALL, while concurring generally in the views of the minority, submitted some special views.

All the reports were printed.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, called up the motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the Tenure-of-Office Repeal bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and suggested that there be added to the House Repealing bill an additional section requiring the President to return his nominations to Congress within thirty days of their being made.

Mr. WOOD—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts retract his position of yesterday on this question?

Mr. BUTLER—Not the least in the world.

Mr. WOOD—Well, Sir, you know and we know that a Committee of Conference is designed as a Committee of Compromise, by which the rights of the House may be jeoparded and forfeited.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not going to ask any Committee of Conference; I assume that the Senate will concur in that proposition. I am sorry that the gentleman from New-York should have found it necessary to ask whether I had changed my opinion; I am not very likely to do so, where I have well considered it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—We understood on this side, yesterday, that it was the desire of the gentleman from Massachusetts that the matter should go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (sarcastically)—I regret that the friends of the President have fallen out. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I shall be very glad to have it go to the Judiciary Committee; but at the request of many gentlemen of the House, who think that the course which I propose will be acceptable to all who desire to preserve the rights of the House and the integrity of the Constitution on this subject, I propose to take this course and save time.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—The gentlemen on this side of the House desire that the Judiciary Committee may act on this bill; but they supposed that the gentleman from Massachusetts himself desired it.

Mr. BUTLER—I do; but the only action that I would desire the Committee to take would be the action which I have proposed. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin desire to have it deferred?

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Certainly; that is what we voted for yesterday. We desire the action of the Judiciary Committee on the bill.

Mr. BUTLER—I think that what I have proposed is a better way to meet the wishes of the gentleman from Wisconsin and the wishes of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD—Will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to me a moment?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir.

Mr. GARFIELD—If the allied parties have settled all their matters of difference, I desire to ask a question.

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—Stop a moment, Sir. I did not yield for that.

Mr. GARFIELD—Ah!

Mr. WOOD—The gentleman from Ohio must understand that we on this side suspect desertion.

Mr. LOGAN—I would say to the gentlemen from Illinois and Ohio (Messrs. FARNSWORTH and GARFIELD) their insinuations made here are unworthy of members of the House—their insinuations about allies in reference to this or any other matter.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—When I think that a lecture from my colleague will be of any service to me I will give him due notice; but I am not yet of that opinion.

Mr. LOGAN—I will only say to the gentleman that I am not a lecturer in the general acceptation of the term. I always submit to his lectures, with a good grace, (as I did yesterday,) however rough they may be, and however uncomely as coming from him.

Mr. BUTLER, resuming the floor, said—I do not think this discussion so valuable as to warrant me in yielding any further. Now let me say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) that I have as much right to speak for the Republican Party as he has. I am as firm an advocate of Republican principles as he is, and when he undertakes to say that I have allied myself with the Democrats, I want to say to him that whenever they, or he, are right on a question I am his and their ally, and whenever he or they are wrong on a question, I am not his or their ally. I will deal with them always on that proposition.

Mr. GARFIELD—I am quite willing to concede that the gentleman from Massachusetts is always right, and that those who differ with him are always wrong. All that I wished to ask him was whether he intended to have any debate on the question. Those of us who are decidedly in the wrong would like to show ourselves in the wrong, and to put ourselves in the wrong in the *Globe*.

Mr. BUTLER—That's always so evident that I do not care for any further exhibition in that direction. [Laughter.] I will now yield to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. BINGHAM.) How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. BINGHAM—All the time I am entitled to; I ask the favor of the House independently of the gentleman's leave.

Mr. FARNHAM—That's right.

Mr. BINGHAM—I do not understand this thing of farming out the floor in this way. If the matter will bear discussion let it be discussed. I undertake to show to the House, if I have liberty to be heard, that the Senate amendment, about which so much ado is made, does substantially repeal everything in the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. BUTLER—I have offered courtesy to the gentleman from Ohio. I am sorry he does not recognize it.

Mr. BINGHAM—I recognize the courtesy of the gentleman, but I ask as a matter of justice, which rises above courtesy, to be heard on this bill.

Mr. BUTLER—The gentleman will get all justice, and he will get his due when he gets justice. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. NIBLACK said that reference having been made to the Democratic side of the House, it would not be improper for him to define his position on the question, and which he believed to be the position of his associates. They had always opposed the Tenure-of-Office bill. They believed that in most of its provisions it was in conflict with the Constitution. They believed that it was an assault on the Executive Department of the Government, and that its tendency was to weaken that branch of the public service; therefore, as a matter of consistency and as a matter of principle, whenever the question of the repeal of that law was proposed they would vote for the repeal. For himself, he should vote for nothing but an unconditional repeal of the law. Still they were in no hurry to do it just at this particular time. As the late Administration had to exist as best it could, incumbered by the Tenure-of-Office law, they were a little curious to see how the present Administration would get along hampered with it. Nevertheless they were willing to vote for the repeal of the law under the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BUTLER,) under the lead of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. BINGHAM,) or under the lead of anybody. He used to prefer, and would generally prefer, to follow the lead of the gentleman from Ohio in all contests of this sort between him and the gentleman from Massachusetts, but in this particular instance the gentleman from Ohio was not a proper leader for the Democratic side of the House, and they would therefore have to transfer their allegiance for the time being to the gentleman from Massachusetts. He hoped they were only doing so temporarily; at all events, he (NIBLACK) was. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOODWARD said that he never spoke for the Democratic Party on this floor; he only spoke for himself and his constituents. He did not concur entirely in all that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. NIBLACK) had said on behalf of the Democratic Party.

Mr. NIBLACK disavowed having spoken for the party.

Mr. BUTLER stated that the reason why he had moved to reconsider the vote referring this matter to the Judiciary Committee was, that he was afraid that it could not be got back to the House, as the Committee might not be called on for reports. He moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, the Democrats voting against it, a circumstance to which Mr. BUTLER called attention by asking his opponents "where are the allies now?"

Mr. BINGHAM then took the floor and made an hour's speech in favor of concurrence in the Senate amendment, examining the whole question in its constitutional, legal and practical bearing. He said it was perfectly manifest that an unconditional repeal of the law was impossible. The House could not compel the Senate to change its mind.

Mr. BUTLER—Can the Senate compel the House?

Mr. BINGHAM—I understand that it cannot; but until the Senate shall change its mind, it is impossible to repeal the law simply by an act of repeal. He went on to argue that the Senate amendment was a substantial repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, in as far as that act fettered the President. Therefore, he desired the House to concur in it.

Mr. DAVIS argued against the Senate amendment, and in favor of an unconditional repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. He regarded this as the most important measure that would come before the House at this or any future time. In his judgment the Senate, under the pretext of laying down power, had drawn to itself the Executive power of the nation. The Senate amendment substituted for the constitutional Executive of one head an Executive of seventy heads. He believed, as solemnly as he believed anything, that the Tenure-of-Office act was utterly in conflict with the Constitution. The Senate had, under the Constitution, no executive power whatever. The President could be impeached if he appointed corrupt officers, but if the Senate should restore corrupt officers, where was the remedy? Could the House of Representatives impeach the Senate? Could it send the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) to try the Senate as it had sent him some months since to try the President? No. The Representatives of the people would be in that case remediless and powerless. The Executive would be powerless, and there would be placed in the Senate, unimpeachable, irresponsible, not to be reached under the Constitution or laws, all that Executive power which the Constitution had declared that the President should take care faithfully to execute.

Mr. BINGHAM replied to the objections and argument of Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. HOTCHKISS argued in support of the Senate amendment.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the Senate amendment, and remarked that by the Tenure-of-Office act the Senate had captured an entirely new power, and the question was whether the House would let that power remain with the Senate. He was utterly opposed to it.

Mr. DAVIS again obtained the floor and made another argument against the Senate amendment, declaring that under it the President would come to be a suppliant at the throne of Senatorial power; that it would be to the Executive a constant cause of embarrassment, contests and strifes, and would ever disturb his peace, and that it would give to the Senate a power which would not only be depriving the President of his power, but would be putting him constantly on trial before the Senate.

Finally, at 5 o'clock, the debate was closed, the vote of reference reconsidered and the motion of reference withdrawn.

The question was then taken on concurring in the Senate amendment, and the House refused to concur by a vote of yeas 70 to nays 99. So the bill goes back to the Senate as a simple repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Asper, Bailey, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Boles, Burdett, Butler of Tennessee, Cessna, Churchill, Cobb, Coburn, Cowles, Dixon, Dockery, Donly, Duval, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Finkelnberg, Garfield, Gilfillan, Hawley, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Knapp, Laflin, Lamb, Lawrence, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, Mercur, Moore of Ohio, Moore of New-Jersey, Packer, Poland, Pomeroy, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Sargent, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Smith of Tennessee, Smythe of Iowa, Stevens, Stoughton, Stringland, Taffe, Tillman, Twitchell, Ward, Welker, Wheeler, Wilson of Ohio, Winans—70.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Archer, Axtell, Banks, Beck, Biggs, Bird, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buffington, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Calkin, Clarke, Cleveland, Cobb, Cook, Conger, Cullom, Crebbs, Davis, Dawes, Deweese, Dickey, Dickenson, Dyer, Eldridge, Ferry, Fisher, Fox, Getz, Golladay, Griswold, Haight, Haldeman, Hambleton of Maryland, Hawkins, Hay, Heaton, Hoag, Hoar, Holman, Hopkins, Johnson, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Julian, Kerr, Knott, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Mayham, McCreery, McNeely, Moffett, Moore of Illinois, Morgan, Mungen, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Paine, Palmer, Phelps, Randall, Reading, Reeves, Rice, Rogers, Schumaker, Sheldon, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Stevenson, Swann, Sweeney, Tanner, Townsend, Trimble, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Van Trump, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wells, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, Wilson, Winchester, Witcher, Wood, Woodward—99.

APPOINTMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

Mr. KERR was excused from further service on the Committee for the Reorganization of the Civil Service, and Mr. NIBLACK was appointed in his place.

Messrs. DAWES and KELSEY were appointed as directors of the Washington Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The Speaker called attention to the want of committee rooms in the Capitol, stating that there were several Standing Committees that had no rooms, and that in some rooms there were two or three committees.

The House then, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

TELEGRAMS.

PARAGUAY.

Lopez Fifteen Leagues from Asuncion—The Allies Hold the Mountain Passes.

LONDON, Friday, March 26.

Letters from Paraguay report that LOPEZ was at Pirabebi, a town fifteen leagues from Asuncion, with 5,000 soldiers. Thirty thousand non-fighting people, consisting of families who abandoned their homes and followed him to the interior, were encamped in the vicinity. General MITRE with the Allied forces had marched into the country to seize certain mountain passes, the occupation of which would prove fatal to the Paraguayans.

FRANCE.

Arrests in Paris for Seditious Speeches.

PARIS, Friday, March 26.

Several large public meetings were held here yesterday. Three persons were arrested for having made seditious speeches.

MEXICO.

General Rosecrans and President Juarez.

HAVANA, Friday, March 26.

A letter from the City of Mexico says General ROSECRANS has recently had several private interviews with President JUAREZ. The writer asserts that the American Minister is urging the Mexican Government to acknowledge the French debt.

CUBA.

The New Consul-General of Cuba.

HAVANA, Friday, March 26.

The news of the appointment of Mr. PLUMB to be Consul-General of the United States here is favorably received by the community.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indian Outrages in Alaska—Summary Punishment by General Davis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 26.

HENRY HAIGHT, a prominent resident of San Francisco for the past eighteen years, and formerly a partner in the banking-house of PAGE, BACON & Co., died yesterday.

M. BRUIL, formerly Consul of France at Lisbon, has been appointed Consul-General of France, at San Francisco, in the place of CHAS. DE CAZOTTE, deceased.

Flour quiet at $4 50@$5 50. Sales of choice shipping wheat at $1 65@$1 73½. Arrived, steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama. Sailed, ship *Escort*, for New-York.

General JEFF. C. DAVIS, in his official report dated at his headquarters in this city, respecting the Indian outrages in Alaska, recites that the Indians who were punished and who were guilty of murdering traders, belong to a warlike tribe called Kake or Kekeons. They have committed many murders and outrages, but have heretofore escaped punishment. Upon hearing of the recent murder of traders, General DAVIS proceeded in the steamer *Saginaw* to the neighborhood of the tribe, and finding their village deserted, ordered it to be burned. The tribe was much frightened at the summary manner with which they were dealt with, and they have promised to surrender the murderers, whom the Commanding-General is determined to promptly execute. General DAVIS does not anticipate any serious trouble, as he feels himself master of the situation. The *Saginaw* will be properly fitted out and proceed again to the neighborhood of the Kakes, to further punish them if the murderers are not surrendered.

Death of Hon. Edward Bates—More Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 26.

Hon. EDWARD BATES, United States Attorney under President LINCOLN, died here yesterday afternoon.

A Salt Lake special dispatch says: No mail has reached here from the Pacific since Monday.

A dispatch from St. George, Southern Utah, says: No doubt the Navajoe Indians have taken possession of the country south of us and between here and Colorado. It is also reported that they are trying to form an alliance with the Huahpaps and Pah-utes and make a general raid on the stock of the settlers.

An Omaha dispatch says advices from the Upper Missouri Reservation state that great dissatisfaction exists among the Indians at the manner in which the Reservation is being managed, and it is said that even Spotted Tail is complaining. An early outbreak among the Indians there is feared.

A telegram from Ogden says that the Utah City authorities are about purchasing grounds for a depot for the proposed branch railroad from Salt Lake City to Utah City.

The work on the Union Pacific Railroad is still progressing.

A man named CHARLES MOORE was sued today for defiling his step-daughter, about 15 years old.

The Auditor of Louisiana Forcibly Ejected from His Office.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 26.

Auditor WICKLIFFE, who was arrested yesterday, but released on bail, has published a notification to the public against transacting any business with the Auditor's Office until he regains possession of it, stating also that the office has been illegally seized by Governor WARMOUTH, and the financial department of the Government virtually suspended. Upon presenting himself at the Auditor's office yesterday, with his appointment from Governor WARMOUTH, Mr. DELAYZE was refused possession by WICKLIFFE, when the latter was ejected by the Superintendent of Police. Legal opinions are given that the Governor had no right to eject WICKLIFFE, as this could only be done by impeachment or indictment and conviction.

Another race was made up to-day for the Spring meeting on the Metairie Course, to be run some time during the races which begin on the 6th proximo, being a catch-weight dash of half-mile heats, for $2,000, Mr. LIPSCOMB, of New-Orleans, naming *Nannie McNairy*, and Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Mobile naming the horse *Lewis E. Smith*.

Edenboro arrived to-day, and has been entered for the large stake in the hurdle races.

Negroes Ineligible to Office in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., Friday, March 26.

Judge SCHLEY rendered a decision this morning in the *quo warranto* case of CLEMENTS *vs.* WHITE, that negroes were ineligible to office in the State of Georgia, basing his decision on the Constitution of the United States and the code of Georgia, referring to aliens, &c.

The decision by the Board of Arbitration today in the case of MITCHELL and JONES *vs.* the City of Brunswick, involving over a million of dollars, was in favor of the defendant.

Condition of Iowa Finances.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 26.

The State Treasurer of Iowa reports that State in an excellent financial condition. It does not owe a cent, and has a surplus of $639,000 on hand.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE arrived at this city this morning and left for Galena this evening.

Only thirty miles of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad remain to be built to complete the road to the Missouri River, connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad.

Post Office Irregularities at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Friday, March 26.

Detectives are now at work investigating the cause of irregularities in the Post Office. A negro porter has been arrested and confessed having robbed the Post Office of letters.

The Groton Junction Accident—Verdict of Coroner's Jury.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, March 26.

At the inquest held on the bodies of the two girls, ELLEN and ELIZA COFFEE, of Still River, who were killed while crossing the Fitchburg Railroad in a sleigh at Groton Junction yesterday, no blame was attached to the employes of the Company, the crossing being a private one. ELLEN was employed at the Lowell Railroad Depot restaurant in Boston. The mother, who was with the girls, and was severely injured, though alive, cannot recover.

Health of Ex-President Johnson—Democratic Nomination at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Friday, March 26.

Dispatches from Granville state that Ex-President JOHNSON, after suffering intensely for some time with gravel, is again up in his usual health. It is announced that he will speak at Knoxville, April 3, at Nashville, April 6, and at Memphis and Louisville on the 26th.

Three Democratic candidates are in the field for the Mayoralty. The Republicans have made no nomination.

The Board of Councils of New-Albany, Ind, have passed an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to subscribe for 6,000 shares of the New-Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railroad Company, amounting to $300,000.

Negro Prisoners Burned in their Cell.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 26.

Five negroes, named CHARLES PILES, BENJAMIN WILSON, JOHN WILLIAMS, GEO. WASHINGTON, (number one) and GEORGE WASHINGTON, (number two) have been confined in a small cell in the jail for several days past. To-day PILES, in attempting to light his pipe, set fire to a straw bed, which blazed vigorously before the negroes could be rescued. All of them were more or less burned. It is feared the two WASHINGTONS and WILSON will die.

The Fitchburg Wife-Poisoning Case Again Postponed.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, March 26.

The hearing of the Fitchburg wife-poisoning case has been again postponed until Tuesday, the 30th inst.

A colored man was found lying in the Norwich Depot in this city this afternoon, who died soon after, without being able to give any account of himself. He has been identified as J. B. ANDERSON, of Cambridge.

Unknown Man Found Dead in the Connecticut River.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, March 26.

The body of an unknown man was found upon the sand flats in the Connecticut River, about three miles above this city, to-day. It had on a mixed cloth coat and skates upon the feet.

A firm in this city has just received a contract to build a granite and marble monument to the memory of DEAN RICHMOND, of New-York, at a cost of $28,000.

Proceedings Against American Marine Insurance Companies in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Friday, March 26.

The Association of Lake Underwriters of Ontario intend taking proceedings against American Marine Insurance Companies doing business here without depositing the necessary amount with the Receiver-General.

Investigation of the Mysterious Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 26.

The Coroner's Jury are investigating the Smith murder case. There are no new developments as yet.

Disastrous Break on the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, Canada, Friday, March 26.

The dam built at Ranney's Bend of the Welland Canal, has given way, a calamity which will for one year at least defer the much-desired Lake Erie level for the Welland Canal.

A Negro Taken from Jail and Burned to Death.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, March 26.

A negro, charged with murder and rape, was taken from the jail in Dooley County, Tuesday night, by a disguised mob and burned to death.

Freshet Feared in the Connecticut River.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, March 26.

A heavy rain-storm is prevailing here to-night, and there are apprehensions of a freshet in the Connecticut River.

THE TURF.

The Trotting Season—Closing of the Purses at the Union Course Meeting.

Last night the purses to be trotted for at the forthcoming Spring meeting on the Union Course, closed at Mitchell's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. There was a very large gathering of the owners and trainers of fast horses assembled to witness the opening of the entries. Before the proceedings commenced, Captain RYNDERS, on behalf of all interested in the trotting turf and its integrity, appealed to the proprietors of the Union and Fashion Courses to indorse the action of the Narragansett, Boston, and Prospect Park Associations in ruling off their tracks a set of trotting sharps, belonging to Watertown, N. Y., for making fraudulent entries of horses at the October meeting of the Narragansett Park last Fall, so that there might be a general expression of the leading trotting tracks of the country on the affair, and thus show the public that the sport of trotting would be conducted in an honorable, high toned manner. Both Mr. CHAMBERS, of the Fashion, and Mr. SHAW, of the Union Courses, expressed their determination to use every effort to maintain the integrity of the turf, by pursuing the same course of action as the associations who had already ruled off the perpetrators of the frauds above mentioned. The entries for the purses announced, seven in number, were then opened, and were found to be as under, all of them filling so numerously as to show that the trotting turf was in an unexampled state of prosperity:

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 1.

No. 1.—Purse of $500; $300 to the first horse, $125 to the second, $75 to the third; mile heats, best three in five in harness, for all horses that have never beaten three minutes in harness.

R. Oyle's s. g. Pet, D. Mace's b. m., J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Sayers, H. Saunders' s. g. H. W. Chittenden, Owner's s. g. Colonel Frank, W. Borst's b. s. Harry Clay, W. Lovell's b. g. Young Commodore, A. Patterson's br. s. Manhattan, G. J. Brown's r. m. Lady Collier, D. Pfifer's g. g. R. R. Stuyvesant, S. Hoagland's g. c. Prospect, E. Perrin's b. g. Ed. Lewis, M. Roden's blk. g. Eight Bells, H. Howe's b. m. ——, G. W. Nelson's b. c. Reverdy Johnson, I. Cudney's b. g. Twist.

No. 2.—Purse of $800; $450 to the first horse, $225 to the second, $125 to the third; nine heats, best three in five in harness, for all horses that have never beaten 2:34 in harness.

J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Franklin, M. Doll's blk. s. Mike Norton, R. Waters' blk. g. Wm. Tweed, J. F. Whitson's s. g. Clarence, W. Borst's g. g. Pat Malloy, G. M. Ferguson's b. g. Needle Gun, A. Patterson's g. Keystone, G. W. Nelson's b. g. Warsaw, O. Goodwin's br. g. ——, F. Canary's b. g ——.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2.

No. 1.—Purse of $2,500; $1,400 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $350 to the third, $250 to the fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for all horses.

M. Roden's b. g. Myron Perry, W. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes, W. Lovell's b. m. American Girl, P. Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn, G. W. Nelson's ch. s. Bashaw, M. Holcomb's b. m. Lucy, B. Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

No. 1.—Purse of $500; $300 to the first horse, $125 to the second, $75 to the third; mile heats, best three in five in harness, for all horses that have never beaten 2:50 in harness.

R. Oyles' s. g. Pet, D. Mace's b. m.—J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Sayers, W. H. Saunders' br. m. Maid of the West, F. J. Nodine's b. m.—W. Borst's b. s. Harry Clay, A. Patterson br. s. Manhattan, G. J. Brown r. m. Lady Collier, D. Pfifer's g. g. R. R. Stuyvesant, E. Perrins b. g. Ed. Lewis, M. Roden's bl. g. Eight Bells, G. W. Nelson's b. c. Reverdy Johnson, J. Cudney's b. g. Twist.

No. 2.—Purse of $750; $409 to the first horse, $225 to the second, $125 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for all horses that have never beaten 2:40 in harness.

A. C. Whitson's b. g. Star, D. Mace's ch. m. Louise, J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Franklin, Jas. Campbell's b. g. Jim, J. H. Whitson's s. g. Clarence, F. J. Nodine's b. m.——, M. Roden's b. g. Dresden, E. Ward's g. g. Mercer, G. W. Nelson's s. Star of the West.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

No. 1—Purse of $600; $300 to the first horse, $200 to the second, $100 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for all horses that have never beaten 2:45 in harness.

D. Mace's b. m., J. Murphy's b. m., Lady Ella, D. Tarpey's b. g., A. Patterson's br. s. Manhattan; D. Pfifer's g. g. R. R. Stuyvesant; E. Ward's g. g. Trenton, (formerly Defiance;) J. Cudney's b. g. Twist; A. Leary's br. g. Colonel Leary.

No. 2—Purse of $1,000; $600 to the first horse, $250 to the second, $150 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for all horses that have never beaten 2:29 in harness.

D. Mace's b. g. Western New-York; F. J. Nodine's b. m.—J. D. McMann's blk. m. Cora; M. Roden's b. g. Little Fred.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

Opening Day Abolished—What the New Bonnets Look Like—Suits Still Worn—Crinoline not Abandoned—High Colors and Profuse Trimming the Rage, &c.

The opening of Spring fashions is no longer confined to one day; it now spreads itself over three or four weeks. From the middle of March, the milliners commence, some announcing an "opening," some merely sending circulars to apprise their customers of the arrival of new goods. A few large houses have this year wisely deferred their announcements until April, the Ides of March having been discovered by experience to be unfavorable to either the exhibition or the wearing of new bonnets.

The designs for the season may now, however, be considered pretty generally determined, and the changes are mainly in design and arrangement of trimming, not in shape or material.

The noticeable features are the high colors, the variety of color not only allowed, but ordained, and the extravagant amount of trimming, put alike upon bonnets, dresses and whatever can be made to serve as an excuse for it.

Ribbon has been revived, and is used to an extent of bows and streamers that shows utter regardlessness of cost. With the ribbon there is lace and flowers, sometimes in sprays of two or three different kinds and colors, not to speak of feather aigrettes, stuck sometimes on the front and sometimes on the back, in an apparent bewilderment, which is quite justified by the difficulty of putting so great a quantity and so large a variety on so very limited a space as the bonnet of the period affords.

Dresses are no better, except that less variety in color is allowed upon a single costume. The quantity of material used upon some of the short dresses is enormous—double and triple flounces, very full, with frills, puffs, bows and fringes piled upon them, in heavy silk or poplin—horse or steam power is required to carry such a dress; no one woman's strength would be equal to it.

Why we still submit to be guided entirely by foreign whims and caprices in our mode of dress is a mystery, the solution of which seems to lie in habit, and the relief it is to feel that everything is done for us, without the trouble of thinking.

BONNETS AS WE FIND THEM.

There is little difference in size or shape this season, and that little does not tend to enlargement. On the contrary, the frame, or foundation, is smaller than ever, and the material and trimming of which the bonnet is composed arranged to give height, but not breadth, or even length, unless we consider the length of the ribbon tails and streamers to determine the length of the bonnet.

So far as character, individuality, and even beauty, are concerned, round hats this year certainly take the lead. Most of them are becoming and stylish, and some of them are very novel.

One is a high hat with a somewhat oval crown, and a narrow rolling brim which descends low upon the forehead. Another is a toquet, turned up coquettishly on the two sides, depressed in front, but straight at the back.

The "Mussard" is a round hat trimmed with a Roman scarf, a wreath of leaves and an aigrette.

The bonnets are divided into the round *pouf* and *Fanchon* shapes, the latter elevated in front by a diadem wreath, or some other arrangement of trimming, and often disguised by some effort of the milliners to produce novelty in such a way as to render it difficult to tell for what they were originally intended.

The "Nautilus" is one of these mysteries. It consists of a little Fanchon shape, upon which two wide bands of fancy straw are arranged to form cornets at the sides and small wings at the back. The point of the Fanchon is depressed in front, and ornamented with a bow of English grass-green ribbon, from which a band passes down through the centre and forms a cordon, consisting of bows and streamers at the back. The straw is lined with green silk, and the cornets are filled on one side with a bow of ribbon, on the other with pink-tinted roses.

It was exhibited at STEWART'S, and two sedate, somewhat provincial-looking ladies coming along, habited in black, one of them gravely asked the attendant who held it in his hand:

"What is it, Sir?"

"The price?" he interrogated. "No," said the lady, severely, "the *thing* itself."

She looked at first astonished, and then horrified, at being told it was a bonnet.

The "Herma" is a coquettish little shepherdess hat of straw, invented by a Parisian milliner last Winter for evening wear, and which had a great success in the saloons of Paris among ladies of the highest rank. It has no fastenings, and was evidently never intended for the street, the streamers being attached to the left side, and serving merely for ornament, not at all for use.

The styles of Mme. NATALIE TILMAN are distinguished as usual by the most admirable good taste, rather than by eccentricity.

A small Fanchon of black lace is trimmed with ribbon, striped in cords of black and gold, and with small satin tulips striped to match.

A diadem bonnet is composed of puffings of steel-colored crape, alternating with narrow quillings of steel-colored satin. The ornaments consisted of glittering wheat, and leaves in the same color.

A small bonnet of white chip was made very striking by a trimming of real black lace, small red poppies, and a double bandeau of black wheat, with a fold of red velvet through the centre. The ribbon used was black, with a fine Persian pattern brocaded in colors, and edged on either side with narrow black thread lace, put on full.

A very distinguished little bonnet was of white chip, with a square crown of black thread lace, a square bow of Spring grass green ribbon on the front, and a bouquet of small black and red poppies, geranium leaves and grass, arranged as an aigrette.

A "Dubarry" hat of white chip had two lovely blue ostrich feathers laid flat against the crown, and a cordon of white roses down the centre.

A pretty round hat, of Italian straw, was trimmed with Sultan red velvet, and a long, smooth pelican feather.

Another round hat was trimmed with velvet, and ivy leaves in the new shade of rich Etruscan brown. The ornament was a small bouquet of pink roses, with natural leaves and buds.

In this connection we may mention that ladies can find at Mme. TILMAN'S very choice new patterns for dresses, in white; French foulard, gaze de chambery, challis, hair-line silks, and crepe de chine, styles not to be found in any ordinary dry goods house.

Pouf bonnets of black lace are in great vogue this season, trimmed with fern leaves, wild flowers, or sprigs of half-blown roses. We never remember to have seen so great a variety of the most beautiful artificial flowers, or such strict fidelity to the truth of nature in their copying.

The strings are still ornamental rather than useful. They are very long, often trimmed upon the ends with frills, or flutings of satin, or lace, or crossed, and fastened with a square bow.

Veils are still round, and some of them are fancifully embroidered in straw-colored silk, or a mixture of colors; but this is not in very good taste. There is a new veil of Spanish lace which falls at the back, and can be drawn forward upon the shoulders; but it forms drapery for the neck rather than protection for the face.

SUITS AND COSTUMES.

The revolution in fashion is so complete that it has established a new line of business upon a very extensive scale. All the houses that formerly made and imported cloaks, now make and import "suits" and costumes.

Suits are the plain dresses in one color for the street. Costumes admit of great variety, of rich material and combination of color, and are worn for dinner dress and occasions of ceremony.

Suits are made short, sufficiently so to clear the ground and afford ease and comfort in walking. Costumes are generally made with a train, though there are short costumes which are worn in the street by young girls, and sometimes, though not properly, or gracefully, in the drawing-room.

The most lady-like suits we have seen are composed of pongee, poplin, or *crepe de chine*, in the various shades of gray, cinnamon brown and the like. They are trimmed with ruffles, box-plaited or gathered, with puffings laid in reversed plaits, and edged with narrow satin folds or pipings, and with rich knotted fringe. The dress skirt is generally trimmed with ruffles, the upper skirt and basque, or cape, with fringe. In place of fringe, the edge of the upper part of the dress is sometimes scolloped out and bound, with very good effect.

Black silk suits are more strictly fashionable than ever. The common mind can hardly take in the quantity of silk necessary for the puffs, the flounces, the *bouffant* upper skirt, and its finishing of basque, and bows; moreover, the common purse is hardly equal to such a drain upon its resources, so that black silk suits, ranging all the way from $100 to $400, are necessarily confined to persons of enlarged comprehension and expansive pocket-books.

The most elegant Easter toilettes, for married ladies, consist of rich black silk suits, black lace bonnets, trimmed with satin flowers and striped satin ribbon edged with black lace, and a "Roman" necktie. For young ladies Mme. DEMOREST makes charming suits of fine line striped silk, in delicate neutral shades, trimmed with ruffles, pinked out, and with square bows and ends pinked out to match. She also displays elegant suits of changeable silks, trimmed with ruffles and quilled puffings, bound upon the edge with a sober contrasting color, and finished with rich mottled fringe. These styles are accompanied, when desired, by bonnets or hats made by her own milliners, to harmonize with them in every particular.

En passant, it may be remarked that Madame DEMOREST has curtailed the pattern bonnet business greatly within the past two years, by supplying bonnets modeled after the most approved styles in paper. They are prettily trimmed with artificial flowers, and furnished at a price which enables a country milliner to buy a dozen or more at the cost of one. They are also mounted on real frames, and represent, therefore, a certain amount of genuine value, which makes them all the more desirable.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS.

We have often alluded to the necessity which existed for establishments where ladies' and children's ready-made clothing could be obtained in great variety, and at comparatively moderate price. Mr. A. T. STEWART is now using a part of the immense space at his disposal in his new building to supply that lack.

The exhibition at the opening last Thursday not only comprised suits and costumes for ladies, but a great variety or suits, costumes and dresses for children, and underclothing of every kind and grade for both ladies and children. The prices are not low, but they are less exorbitant than have been charged heretofore for ladies' and children's ready-made clothing; and if kept within these bounds, or still further reduced to meet the popular wants, will create an enormous demand.

Water-proof suits, made and trimmed, can be obtained here for $25, and skirts ready-made, with or without material for waist and sacque, for $7.

MORNING DRESSES.

New and pretty Spring morning dresses are made in white all-wool delaine, checked with blue, purple, green, violet, or mauve. The waist and sleeves are plain, the skirt gored front and sides, but left full at the back, and the tops of the sleeves, pockets and other parts of the dress, more or less, according to fancy, trimmed with ruchings of silk in the color of the check. The belt is made of the material, piped on either side with silk the color of the ruchings.

Morning wrappers of French print are gored as they were last season, and finished with a deep flounce.

White morning dresses will be extremely fashionable as the season advances. They are made principally of Victoria lawn, and consist of a long skirt, and sac or skirt, and Watteau overdress. They are trimmed with fluted frills, puffings and insertions.

Very elegant ones have overskirts, and short sacs, or basques, which are open entirely down the back, are edged with a wide Valenciennes lace, and united together by square bows of violet or grass-green ribbon, which are attached at intervals to the pointed or scolloped edges of the lace.

OVER-DRESSES.

These are universal, in fact they are an integral and necessary part of the costume proper. Some are made short over long dresses, are looped up at the sides or at the back, and ornamented with bows of ribbon or lace.

A blue satin over-dress, worn recently over a white organdie muslin, was beautifully trimmed with ruchings and rich fringe. The skirt was caught up high at the back, and the boddice was rounded down very low in front. The sleeves were of the coat shape, with a puffing over the elbow, and were finished with a fall of wide white lace at the wrists.

A new style of Watteau over-dress has a plain waist, which is trimmed with rich lace to form a Pompadour. The fullness laid over in a large double box-plait, commences at the waist instead of the neck, and the skirt being looped up high, renders it very *bouffant* and stylish. There are no sleeves to this over-dress, except those of the dress worn beneath, and which is only visible as an apron.

The trained over-dresses are the most distinguished, and are specially adapted for dinner dress. Black and a bright rich green are a fashionable combination,—the green forming the front of the dress, the upper part of the waist, and the sleeves. A cap of the black or a puff placed midway between the top of the sleeve and the elbow, is supposed to add to the general effect.

Lace and fringe is often used in combination to trim these over-dresses, the fringe falling low, the lace laying flat on the upper edge.

The late style of crinoline worn with short, as well as trained dresses, has tapes crossed, instead of springs in front. They are moderate in size, almost imperceptible, but sufficient to give a slight expansion to the fullness at the back of the dress, and prevent the unpleasant clinging of the skirts to the ancles.

The rumor that crinoline was abandoned is very wide of the mark. In Paris it is worn larger than last year.

HEAD-DRESSES.

The small bonnets, and the quantity of hair worn, at home as well as upon the promenade, have rendered elaborate head-dresses unnecessary, and nothing, therefore, is worn as ornament upon the hair save a ribbon, a flower, or upon the more ceremonious occasions, a wreath or cordon of flowers. The old-fashioned head-dresses, those elaborate creations of velvet and ribbon and lace, which formerly supplied any want of natural ornament, have now entirely disappeared, and will hardly revive during the present century.

Fancy combs, also, have ceased to have a fashionable existence; the only styles tolerated are the broad-band tortoise-shell, which fit to the front of the head, over the braided coronet of hair. These are considered distinguished, and unlikely to become common, because they are plain, though costly, and only attractive to persons of cultivated tastes.

Chignons are immense in size, but much lighter than formerly, because they are made hollow and over light frames, instead of in a solid mass. Mohair and other abominations have fallen into disuse, and real hair is employed, which, though more costly in the beginning, is found to be cheaper in reality, as it can be turned to the varied purposes of fashion, and does not rapidly deteriorate in quality.

Curls have revived, and over the puffed chignon, which is placed high upon the head, are allowed to fall in a cascade of ringlets. A heavy braid encircles the head, like a coronet, and forces the front hair into a very small space over the forehead.

The excessive demand which has grown, and increased constantly during the past five years, has doubled and trebled the price of hair, and enlarged the business of hairdressing to five times its former proportions. Ten years ago only persons unfortunate enough to have lost their own, wore hair that was false, and the secret was more jealously guarded than repairs effected by the dentist. Now, almost every woman wears more or less bought hair, in addition to her own, and boasts of the perfect "match" she obtains, as she used to boast of the color and length of her natural tresses.

Powder has been trying for some time to obtain a vogue, and has at last succeeded. Blonde powder and diamond powder are the commonest kinds worn, and also the prettiest, but gray powder is at present the fashionable rage.

Gray powder was introduced as an accompaniment to the *antique* styles of dress, and with a pure *Watteau* or Pompadour costume it looks extremely well. But with the not-uncommon sense of fitness or un-fitness found even in "society," the most common-place girls and women, in the most common-place dresses, will mount their stringy tarlatanes and plain poplins with masses of patchy, gray powder, until they look like the traditional baker's man in a parlor charade, rather than the high-born beauties of the Sixteenth century.

Gray powder is dirty and sticky, however, at the best. It did very well for a period when bath-tubs were unknown, and carpets rare even in the houses of of the wealthy; but it is entirely out of place now, when we begin to believe in the beauty of cleanliness as superior to that which poets have written, or painters traced. Why will not fashion-mongers create something for the future instead of forever reviving the dead past?

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

The straight linen cuff is still worn, and with it a round collar an inch and a quarter in depth, frequently edged with Vallenciennes. Sleeves are made closer at the wrist, and cuffs are therefore made smaller;—late styles are cut small, and stitched in three or four rows with fine cords at both ends, so that when one end is dirty the other can be turned to the wrist.

The round linen collars are pretty enough so long as they are made small; but cut deep, or in the spikes projecting upon the shoulder, which were introduced last season, they are very ugly and unbecoming.

Striped cuffs and collars are very much worn with morning dresses, and even upon the promenade, but they are not at all suited to occasions of ceremony, nor even visits.

The pointed lace collars which have been so long worn, can now be obtained at half price, lace being compelled to follow the lead of the more democratic linen.

RIBBON TIES.

Narrow neckties with embroidered ends have given place to broad knots of ribbon, striped in the gayest colors and fringed out upon the ends. "Roman" neckties they are called, and the ribbon is used not only for neckties but for sashes, with white and black dresses, and as scarf trimmings upon black round hats, which thus adorned are known as *La Perichole*.

BOSTON.

The Peace Jubilee Out of the Clouds—End of the Quarrel on the Common Question—Peace and Harmony Everywhere—Proposed New Methodist College—The Case of Martin, the Defaulter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 24, 1869.

The funny row, in which one large class of our "most respectable citizens" have been arrayed against another equally as respectable and influential, brought about by the declaration of the managers of the Peace Jubilee of their intention to build their Coliseum on the Common by the authority given them by the Board of Aldermen, is over. It has been a lively row, almost approaching a jolly fight. You in New-York can't conceive how sensitive the Boston people are about their Common, and how quickly their angry passions are raised at the slightest movement to desecrate it by building upon its ground, or taking undue liberties with any part of its sacred territory. If you could, you would have some idea of the fever that has been caused by the position taken by these Jubilee people. The last gun that brought the victory to the victorious party was fired yesterday by the *Daily Advertiser*, when it said, in the close of an editorial on the action of the Board of Aldermen refusing to withdraw their order giving the managers the authority to build:

"In connection with this reference to the business aspect of the matter, we invite attention to the calculation made yesterday by one of the Aldermen, who computed that the festival would bring to this city a million strangers, who on the average would spend here $50 apiece, and that it would therefore be worth $50,000,000 to Boston. We applaud this computation, because it frankly sets aside the pretence of charity which some have attempted to bring in, and even disdains to take into account the importance of the musical event, and exhibits the festival in its true light, as a legitimate, highly original and promising expedient for filling our hotels and emptying our dry goods stores. Seen in this light, as a novel and bold speculation, which is to fill the pockets of hotel-keepers and tradesmen by attracting customers, the project loses entirely its pretended character as a public movement, by virtue of which it demands the exclusive possession of ground set apart for the use and enjoyment of the whole people."

This "pitching in" was more than the managers could stand, so they struck their colors and surrendered, as the following card, published in the papers this morning, will show:

TO THE PUBLIC: The Executive Committee of the National Peace Jubilee Association, in consideration of the fact that this great conception and enterprise is preëminently one of *harmony* and with the earnest wish to respect the feelings and opinions of their fellow-citizens, have unanimously decided to erect the Coliseum upon St. James' Park, west of Berkeley-street. They therefore cordially invite one and all, who have the interests of the City of Boston at heart, to coöperate with them in the prosecution of one of the grandest popular demonstrations of any period of our history. "Let us havep eace!"
By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

And now, as we have peace, perhaps all will pull together, and preparations for the Jubilee will be carried out so that success will be certain. Those papers which yesterday declared that there was no place but the Common for the building, join with the champion of the remonstrants to-day in the song of congratulation over the good choice made by the managers, and all is harmony.

A METHODIST COLLEGE.

A number of prominent Methodists have petitioned the Legislature for incorporation, with power to hold funds in trust, for a future college in this city. The strong men of this denomination have been talking for some time about establishing a college in or near the city, for the education of young Methodists and others who want to get their knowledge through evangelical channels, and now, it is said, so much progress has been made in the matter, that the originators of the project are likely to see the beginning of the work at an early day. This college may be started in Bromfield-street, which is near the edge of the business portion of the city; for here the Methodists propose to establish a publishing-house and general headquarters of the denomination in New-England, and also a great public hall for free religious worship, with ample space in adjacent apartments for recitations for the students of the Methodist Theological Seminary. It is stated that there is already a guarantee of funds that will enable the proposed college to start under quite as favorable auspices as any educational enterprise in the country has started.

THE CASE OF MARTIN.

The case of JAMES D. MARTIN, the defaulting cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, whose pardon, signed by the once President JOHNSON, (which was recalled, it will be remembered, by order of the new Secretary of State,) was received a few days ago, was before the United States District Court this forenoon, on a motion for his discharge without sentence. As MARTIN himself was not present, a hearing on the motion was postponed until Saturday, when it will undoubtedly be granted. MUNROE.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A resolution was introduced in the Rhode Island Democratic State Convention thanking Senator SPRAGUE for "the eminent and statesmanlike position taken and ably maintained by him in his speech in the Senate, on March 19, on the Civil Service bill," but after discussion it was laid on the table. The only resolution adopted by the Convention was as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention subscribes to, reaffirms and pledges the Democracy of the State to the maintenance of those Democratic principles which, as the motive power and settled doctrines of the National Democratic Party, have given to this country all of honorable prosperity and civil liberty it has ever possessed. And that, speaking in the name of, and for the Democracy of Rhode Island, we pledge it to an unfaltering warfare in favor of economy in public expenditure; the faithful collection and payment into the Treasury of the public revenue; the constitutional rights of the States, and personal freedom under and guaranteed by its laws.

General LUCIUS FAIRCHILD has written a letter saying that he has no desire to serve another term as Governor of Wisconsin, and would only do so provided the nomination could come, as former ones have come, without any seeking of the same by him. He adds that several gentlemen are already declared candidates for the office, nearly all of whom have heretofore heartily supported him, and, as he is unwilling to stand in their way, or to enter into any contest with them, he announces that he is not to be considered a candidate before the Convention in any sense of the word.

Colonel WEIR BOYD, who was last Fall nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District of Georgia, is ineligible, and a Convention was held at Gainesville on the 19th inst. to consider the propriety of making a new nomination. Delegates from two-thirds of the counties were present, and unanimously requested Colonel BOYD to withdraw. He, however, although he had previously agreed to abide the action of the Convention, refused to accede to the request, whereupon the Convention, by an unanimous vote, withdrew his name, and nominated Hon. F. W. ADAMS, of Clarke County.

The result of the official canvass of the vote for State officers in Illinois, last November, has just been declared, and is as follows: For Governor—JOHN M. PALMER, Republican, 249,912; JOHN R. EDEN, Democrat, 199,813; PALMER'S majority, 50,099. GRANT'S majority was 51,152.

The Providence *Journal*, speaking of Senator SPRAGUE'S speech on Wednesday, says: "The Senator's intense application to his official duties, and to his extensive private interests, we fear, causes him to take too gloomy a view of the general situation."

GOOD FRIDAY.

Observance of the Day in the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the crucifixion of our Lord, was duly observed in this City by services in many of the churches, and by the closing of the Stock and Exchange Boards and the Courts of Law. The City Departments were open for a few hours in the morning, but little business was transacted. A few private business houses were closed, but the day was not generally observed as a holiday.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

At Trinity a large and fashionable congregation assembled in spite of the rain. The services appropriate to the day were read by Rev. Mr. OGILBY, and the following music was performed: Processional, "See the Destined Day Arise;" Nenite, eighth tone; Psalter, 22d, 40th and 54th Psalms; Benedicite, fifth tone, first ending; Benedictus, first tone, second ending; Anthem, selection 17, part 2, verses 3, 4, 5; Kyrie Hodges; Hymn 56; Offertory, "O, Day of Penitence," by GOUNOD; Recessional, "O, Sacred Heart." Dr. VINTON then ascended the pulpit and preached on the subject of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac. The afternoon services consisted of the regular prayers and lessons, with music by a choir of twenty boys and eight adults, led by Mr. A. H. MESSITER.

The services at Christ Church were well attended. Rev. Drs. EWER, BABBITT, REED and BROWN officiated. A short sermon was delivered by Dr. EWER, on the subject of the "Atonement," in which he earnestly exhorted all not to give way to despair, for God's mercy was inexhaustible, and though their sins were as scarlet, they might be made white as snow. Dr. EWER then remarked that the service would be continued for meditation and prayer until 4 o'clock, and that all persons who could not remain till then, and who had come out of mere curiosity, would greatly oblige by retiring.

Services were also held at St. George's and Holy Trinity. A large congregation of Unitarians assembled at the Church of the Messiah.

At St. Albans the services were of the very highest order of Ritualism. The altar, pulpit and chancel were hung with black, and the vestments used by the officiating priests were violet—the penitential color. The first celebration of matins commenced at 9 o'clock; at 9:30 the litany was recited by clergy and choir, antiphonally. This was followed by the offices called the "Reproaches," and certain other services which do not appear in the Anglican Prayer Book. Father MORRILL preached a sermon on the Crucifixion during the morning. At 10:30 there was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, the officiating priest being assisted by deacon, sub-deacon, &c. At 12:30 Father MORRILL commenced the service called the "The Three Hours' Agony." There were vespers and a sermon in the evening.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In the Roman Catholic churches yesterday, the peculiar service of the day is called "The Mass of the Presanctified," that is the host or wafer is not consecrated in the mass, but is that which was consecrated on the previous day, and had, in the mean time, been lodged in those beautiful repositories, glowing with lovely blossoms and blazing with tapers which are the glory of the Latin churches at this season of the ecclesiastical year.

In the Mass of the Presanctified at St. Patrick's Cathedral, yesterday, Very Rev. Dr. STARRS was celebrant, assisted by Rev. Dr. MCLEENAN, Deacon, Rev. Mr. MCGREAN, Sub-Deacon, Rev. Mr. MCNIERNEY and Rev. Mr. MCKEARNEY, Masters of Ceremonies. The account of the Passion, as given in the Gospel of St. John, was intoned by the celebrants. After the Gospel, Archbishop MCCLOSKEY ascended the pulpit and preached an impressive sermon from St. Luke, chapter xxiii, verses 44, 45, 46. "And it was about the sixth hour, and there was a darkness over all the earth until the ninth hour. And the sun was darkened, and the vail of the temple was rent in the midst. And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice he said, 'Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit;' and having said thus he gave up the ghost."

When the Mass was over a procession was formed, which proceeded round the altar, on which the Sacrament was exposed, the celebrant taking the Host from the altar to the high altar, preceded by priests and acolytes as before.

The ceremony of "kissing the cross," which is of very ancient origin, was then observed by the clergy and people. In the evening the lugubrious office called the Tenebræ was chanted.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

A Countryman Despoiled in a Fourth Ward Den—Arrest of the Thieves.

LAWRENCE GRAHAM, a liquor dealer in Hudson City, made a complaint yesterday to Captain THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct, from which it appears that on Thursday last he was in the City purchasing goods, and visited the Marion House, corner of Chatham-street and East Broadway, for the purpose of testing some ale. While in the house he was approached by one THOMAS BRENNAN, with whom he got into conversation, and finally, upon BRENNAN'S invitation, accompanied him to a neighboring saloon, where supper was had, and for which GRAHAM paid. In doing so he exposed the contents of his pocket-book, consisting of $500 in currency, and BRENNAN, upon seeing these riches, became so enamored of GRAHAM that he determined on keeping his company, and induced him to enter the famous den of WILLIAM VARLEY, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," No. 7 Chatham-square. There he met a fate by no means uncommon in the annals of that place, for after he had treated a party, consisting of "Reddy," JOHN HOWARD, JACOB SMITH and BRENNAN, he experienced a distaste for his companions, and turned to leave the place. But "Reddy" interposed, and shutting the door, placed his form against it, while HOWARD and SMITH seized GRAHAM, and held him in a vice-like grasp while BRENNAN explored his pockets and took from him every dollar upon his person. Having thus ruthlessly robbed him, the thieves debated for a time the expediency of beating him also, but concluded to refrain, and, opening the door, allowed him to depart. Once in the street GRAHAM soon encountered Officer WATERMAN, of the Fourth Precinct, to whom he related his adventure, and that officer, procuring the necessary assistance, went to the den, where the four men were found and arrested, and taken to the Oak-street Station-house, where they were locked up. Yesterday afternoon they were arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, where GRAHAM made a complaint, varying in some degree from the facts as related on the Police returns. He testified that it was SMITH who held the door, and some unknown man who took the money from him. He also swears that after the robbery a consultation ensued between VARLEY, BRENNAN, HOWARD and SMITH as to whether they should kill him, but that VARLEY finally told him they had concluded to let him go. The prisoners were all committed by Justice HOGAN for examination.

Wooden Car-wheels.

The directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad have decided to try an experiment in the use of wooden wheels on the cars upon their road. Quite a number of the wooden wheels have been purchased, and they will be substituted for the present iron ones on some of the new cars. They are understood to cost nearly treble the price of iron wheels, but are considered quite as cheap in the end. They are made of elm or teak wood and bound with steel tires. In addition to being less liable to break by the action of frost or otherwise, they make no noise.

The Cornell Reading-Room.

The Cornell Reading-room was established nearly one year ago, in connection with the Eleventh-street Methodist Episcopal Chapel, between Avenues A and B. It was designed to afford intellectual instruction and amusement for persons of both sexes, above fourteen years of age, who live in that overcrowded and poverty-stricken locality. The room is open on Monday evenings for free lectures, and on Thursday and Friday evenings for those who desire to read. It is liberally supplied with books, magazines, daily and weekly newspapers and German newspapers, and also with stereoscopes, zœtropes, and various other parlor amusements, with writing books, drawing books, book-keeping sets, slates and arithmetics. A teacher is in attendance to render assistance whenever desired. A separate room is assigned for ladies. Persons, desiring text-books to study lessons at home, have the privilege of purchasing them at wholesale prices, to be paid for in weekly installments if they wish. Besides, tickets for lectures, and other moral entertainments are frequently and gratuitously presented to members, and special premiums are awarded to the most diligent student. Scores of persons have availed themselves of these privileges, and much good has been effected.

It is now proposed to purchase lots on which to erect a building for the better accommodation of the organization. As it is at present, only three evenings of each week can be made available, owing to religious services in the chapel on the other evenings, and the desire is to establish rooms which can be kept open continually. In order to raise the needed funds, a series of concerts and lectures are soon to be given in this City by eminent artists and lecturers. The expenses of furnishing the present rooms and of conducting the enterprise have all been paid by Mr. W. W. CORNELL, the President of the City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following plans have been approved by Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for the week ending Thursday, 25th inst.:

Plan No. 266—March 15, iron store, situated No. 49 Walker-street; size of building, 23½x90; five stories and basement; owned by R. H. L. TOWNSEND.

Plan No. 267—March 15, first-class brick dwelling, situated north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, 223 feet east of Avenue A; size of building, 20x45; three stories and basement; owned by ROBERT M. CHRISTIE.

Plan No. 268—March 15, three first-class brown-stone dwellings, situated north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 155 feet east of Third-avenue; size of buildings, 16.8x50; three stories and basement; owned by PATRICK KELLY.

Plan No. 269—March 15, eight first-class brown-stone dwellings, situated south side of Seventy-fourth-street, 125 feet east of Madison-avenue; size of buildings, 22x54; four stories; owned by ROBERT COBURN.

Plan No. 270—March 15, brick store and tenement, situated No. 55 First-street; size of building, 25x60; five stories; owned by A. D. DOOPER.

Plan No. 272—March 15, two brick stores and tenements, situated northwest corner of Second-avenue and Forty-fifth-street; size of buildings, 25x70 and 25x50; five stories; owned by THOMAS GERATY.

Plan No. 273—March 16, second-class brick dwelling situated No. 329 Ninth-street; size of building, 16½x50, four stories and basement; owned by JOHN THEIS.

Plan No. 274—March 16, brick store and tenement situated east side of First-avenue, 22 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street; size of building, 30x48, four stories; owned by JOHN D. TINKEN.

Plan No. 275—March 16, three first-class brown-stone dwellings situated south side of Forty-ninth-street, 300 feet west of Fifth-avenue; size of buildings, two 15x65, one 20x65; four stories and basement; owned by J. M. SMITH.

Plan No. 277—March 16, brick store and tenement situated No. 218 Forsyth-street; size of building, 24.8x52, five stories; owned by CHARLES S. WRIGHT.

Plan No. 278—March 16, brick store and dwelling situated No. 213 Eldridge-street; size of building, 24.8x52, five stories; owned by W. S. WRIGHT.

Plan No. 279—March 16, brick factory situated No. 33 Norfolk-street; size of building, 25x27; three stories, owned by GEORGE BATHEIMER.

Plan No. 281—March 16, first-class brown-stone dwelling situated No. 15 West Forty-ninth-street; size of building, 25x46; four stories and basement; owned by SAMUEL LYNCH.

Plan No. 284—March 17, church situated north side of Seventy-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Fourth-avenue; size of building, 44x100; one story, basement and cellar.

Plan No. 285—March 17, two first-class brown-stone dwellings situated north side Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; size of buildings, 39x55; four stories and basement; owned by F. L. LUQUEER.

Plan No. 286—March 17, five first-class brown-stone dwellings situated south side of Fifty-fifth-street, 295 feet east of Sixth-avenue; size of building, 20x50; four stories and basement; owned by JOHN W. STEVENS & BRO.

Plan No. 287—March 17, second-class corrugated iron dwelling situated north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of First-avenue; size of building, 25x35; two stories; owned by B. EULER.

Plan No. 288—March 18, four first-class brown-stone dwellings situated south side of Seventy-ninth-street, 156 feet west of Third-avenue; size of buildings, 18¾x50; three stories and basement; owned by JACKSON & STEINMETZ.

Plan No. 290—March 19, brick stable situated north side of Fifty-first-street, 150 feet west of Second-avenue; size of building, 25x42; two stories; owned by EDWARD BOLGE.

Plan No. 292—March 19, brick kindling-wood factory situated Nos. 549 and 551 West Forty-fifth-street; size of building, 80x25; one story; owned by G. YOST.

Plan No. 293—March 19, brick dwelling situated No. 553 West Forty-fifth-street; size of building, 20x30; two stories; owned by G. YOST.

Plan No. 294—March 19, five first-class brown-stone dwellings situated northeast corner of Seventy-first-street and Fourth-avenue; size of buildings, 20x50; three stories and basement; owned by WILLIAM COBURN.

Plan No. 295—March 19, two brick stores and tenements situated Nos. 206 and 208 Rivington-street; size of buildings, 25x60; four stories and basement; owned by JAMES M. CROMWELL.

Plan No. 297—March 20, iron stable situated No. 15 West Forty-fourth-street; size of building, 25x40; one story; owned by C. WILLS.

Plan No. 298—March 20, foundation of a building situated northwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifty-second-street; owned by JAMES ROME. No further description.

Plan No. 301—March 20, brown-stone stable, coach-house and dwelling, situated north side of Forty-fifth-street, 125 feet west of Fifth-avenue size of building, 30x70; two stories; owned by JONAS G. CLARKE.

Plan No. 302—March 20, second-class dwelling situated north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 280 feet east of Second-avenue; size of building, 20x26; two stories; owned by LUDWIG HALLY.

Plan No. 304—March 22, iron store situated No. 425 Broadway; size of building, 25.1½x100; five stories and basement; owned by LE BOUTILLIER & BRO.

Plan No. 307—March 22, brick carriage factory situated north side of Thirtieth-street, 300 feet west of Sixth-avenue; size of building, 25x71.6; four stories; owned by MARTIN MCINTOSH.

Plan No. 308—March 22, brick storage building situated north side of Thirty-second-street, 550 feet west of Sixth-avenue; size of building, 25x45; four stories; owned by EDWARD MARTIN.

Plan No. 312—March 23, brick factory situated southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street; size of building, 50x125; four stories; owned by F. E. JAMES.

Plan No. 315—March 23, brick office situated northeast corner of Twenty-second-street and Ninth-avenue; size of building, 12x14; one story; owned by JAMES CONDIS.

Plan No. 317—March 23, brick dwelling situated north side of Forty-ninth-street, 172 feet east of Tenth-avenue; size of building, 18x25; two stories; owned by WILLIAM MCGRATH.

Plan No. 320—March 23, wooden dwelling situated north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 285 feet east of Third-avenue; size of building, 20x30; two stories; owned by EDWARD TREADWELL.

Unsafe Building.

The dwelling No. 227 East Twenty-eighth-street having been reported as in an unsafe condition, Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, ordered a survey of the premises to be made. On examination, the report was found to be true. Mr. MACGREGOR then obtained a precept ordering the owner to put the building in safe condition, which he failing to do, the Superintendent commenced on Wednesday to take down and rebuild the side and rear walls from the foundation to the second-story beam.

Meeting of Trade Employers.

A large meeting of employers in the different pursuits connected with house-building, took place yesterday afternoon at No. 51 Liberty-street. Mr. DENNIS HENNESSY, a master carpenter, took the chair, and Mr. WM. H. JACKSON, a master plasterer, was chosen Secretary. The following resolutions were read and commented upon:

Whereas, The repeated and continued agitation of the various relations existing between the employers and the employed are constantly a source of disturbance to the welfare and quietude of the business community; and,

Whereas, It is highly essential to the interests of the people that an expression should be given of the views entertained by the several branches of trade here represented on the foregoing matters of issue; and,

Whereas, We, as citizens of the Empire City and the country at large, in common with all good citizens, have an important interest at stake, namely, in keeping the credit of the country unimpaired, and that a nation, like a corporation or private individual, can never pay its debts by growing les industrious or energetic, and that a reduction of the working hours from the present rates, once initiated in this city, will become general throughout the different States, and thereby reduce the productive labor of the nation one-fifth, or in other words, take away twenty per cent. of the means of the nation to pay its debts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That at present we deem it inexpedient to reduce the number of working hours constituting a day's work. The consequences of such reduction we consider would be fatal to business generally, enhance the value of all commodities of life, and fall heaviest upon the mechanic and workman seeking such reduction; that the system of trades unions is uncalled for on this continent, and the principles by which they are governed, anti-Republican, demoralizing, and damaging to the skillful, the industrious, and energetic, depriving them of the opportunity of earning all they are worth, and encouraging the unskillful and idle, whose only merit often consists in being a member of a Union in good standing. We deny the assertions of the Unions that they have a tendency to improve and combine those who are skilled in their trades. On the contrary, the Unions prevent the apprentices and their members from becoming experts as mechanics, by dividing one and the same trade into three or four distinct branches.

Resolved, That we will pay the industrious a full remuneration for their services, whether they be members of a Union or not, and will not submit to any arbitrary rules or dictations as to the manner in which we, as employers, shall conduct our business, or whom we shall employ. That we will employ as many apprentices as our business may warrant, and make it our duty to have them well provided for, serve a regular apprenticeship with one master, and seek employment for them with others to finish a regular time of apprenticeship where the master is unable to retain them by reason of retirement from business, death, or otherwise; and be it further

Resolved, That we will sign no contract, limiting the time for completion of work, without adding the following clause, as passed upon by the Master Masons' Association, viz.: "The time lost by strikes, caused by any unreasonable demands of the trades-unions, shall be added to the time given to finish the work."

Resolved, That the body as now convened select a standing committee, consisting of two representatives of each branch of the trade represented, which shall organize itself and appoint a regular time of meeting, and that they be empowered to add to their number, call meetings of any one or all branches of the building trade, and take the necessary steps to act upon any questions arising and conflicting with the resolutions passed, and also collect the necessary funds to defray their expenses; and be it further

Resolved, That in adopting these resolutions we harbor no ill-feeling against the mechanics and workingmen in our employ, personally; on the contrary, we think that we are advocating their cause more than our own by issuing our views to them and the public at large, and by trying, if possible, to prevent strikes, so detrimental to business generally and fatal to the employes and their families.

Mr. ROSS, a master bricklayer, said that trades-unions were not only anti-Republican, but were an outrage on the community. He denied the right of men to dictate to their employers how many hours they should require them to work, how much they should pay them, or how many apprentices they should employ. Mechanics were worse at present than before trades' unions were established. They could then do several things well, but now could rarely do any one thing thoroughly. There were more housebuilding mechanics, twenty years ago, who owned the houses in which they lived, than now, though the journeymen are now from five to ten times as numerous as then.

Mr. M. EIDLITZ objected specially to that part of the system of trades-unions that denied the right of union bricklayers to act as plasterers, unless they belonged also to the Plasterers' Union, and paid $25 or $50 to the Society to become members.

Mr. TOSTEVIN coincided with the previous speakers, and urged polite and conciliatory manners to journeymen on the part of employers. He cited a case where he had recently heard an employer, in reply to a question from a journeyman, say insultingly that "He (the journeyman) had no business to address him, but should go to the foreman." Mr. TOSTEVIN thought the unfair dealing was not altogether on the journeymen's side.

In this Mr. ROSS coincided, and said there were natural hogs in all business pursuits.

Mr. MCLANE complained of an article which had appeared in the TIMES, wherein it was stated that journeymen had a right to combine.

Mr. JAMES WEBB, a mason, wished the advocacy of ten hours as a day's work in the resolutions distinctly understood. Mr. M. EIDLITZ, also a mason, said that the question of hours was not now at issue. When it should arise it would be time to take measures in favor of it.

Mr. TOSTEVIN was glad that neither eight nor ten hours had been named in the resolutions.

Mr. WILSON, of the brown-stone workers, also objected to the naming of ten hours.

The Chairman coincided with the above, and desired to have no disagreement with labor.

Committees were then appointed to meet next Friday, at 2 o'clock, at the same place.

THE SING SING REVOLT.

Death of the Convict Lockwood and Removal of the Body to this City—A Coroner's Inquest to be Held.

It will be remembered that between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst. a desperate attempt to escape was made by convicts in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The party of prisoners engaged in this attempt were HENRY O'NEIL *alias* Lockwood, GEORGE LOWDEN *alias* Decker, JOHN BURNS, HENRY MULLER and JOHN MULVEY, who were all employed in the mess-room and were required to rise before daylight in order to prepare breakfast for the rest of the convicts. In effecting their purpose they bound and gagged two keepers, THOMAS FORREST and EDWIN A. CRAFT, the latter of whom died speedily of strangulation. Parties were immediately dispatched in search of the fugitives, and O'NEIL, BURNS and MULLER were caught in the afternoon in the barn of JACOB STORM, near Tarrytown. The two latter were returned to the prison before 6 o'clock and examined. O'NEIL, who was captured at a later hour, was badly wounded, and remained through the night at Tarrytown. Subsequently, O'NEIL, who now appears in the records as CHARLES H. LOCKWOOD, was removed to the prison at Sing Sing, where he lingered until 11 o'clock of Thursday morning, the 25th inst., when he died. The body was removed to No. 214 Chrystie-street in this City for burial by the friends of the deceased, and was accompanied by the following certificate of death:

SING SING, March 25, 1869.
To whom it may concern: This is to certify that CHARLES H. LOCKWOOD died at 11 o'clock A. M. of this date, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen. ISAAC G. COLLINS, M. D.

The certificate was presented yesterday at the office of the Board of Health for the purpose of obtaining the necessary burial permit, which was, however, refused, and Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent, referred the case to the Coroners. In his letter to the Board of Coroners, Dr. HARRIS states that it is his duty to require that an inquest be held so that the identity of the person, as well as the mode of death, may be established, and then concludes:

"If any question of jurisdiction arises to prevent you from holding an inquest, please to inform this office. Public order and the rights of human life are put in jeopardy by such mere certifying in cases that require a Magisterial record."

When this letter was received at the Coroner's office yesterday morning, the case was assigned to Coroner FLYNN, who immediately consulted with District-Attorney GARVIN, when it was concluded that no questions of jurisdiction could arise in the case, and that it was the duty of the Coroner to comply with the request of Dr. HARRIS, and make a rigid investigation of the means by which LOCKWOOD came to his death. In accordance with this conclusion, Coroner FLYNN impaneled a jury and proceeded to the house where the body was lying. The necessary formality of viewing the body having been accomplished, a burial permit was granted and the inquest adjourned until Monday next. Meantime the Coroner has taken steps to secure the attendance of material witnesses, having dispatched an officer to Sing Sing with the necessary subpœnas.

The inquest promises to be of great interest, as the stories current in Westchester County as to the manner in which LOCKWOOD was wounded, have created intense feeling in the neighborhood where the event transpired. It is currently reported and believed that after LOCKWOOD and his fellow-convict had been discovered in the hay-stack, and had surrendered and expressed an intention of returning peacably to the prison, CHARLES SULLIVAN, one of the prison keepers, deliberately fired at LOCKWOOD, and under these circumstances inflicted the wound from which death resulted. These are the facts as now believed by those most conversant with the affair, but as the investigation by Coroner FLYNN is to be exhaustive, all the details of the unfortunate event will soon be judicially established.

State Prison Inspector SCHEU and the Prison Committee from the Legislature reached the prison this morning, and will investigate the causes of the recent revolts immediately.

Coroners' Cases.

JAMES ELLIOTT, a native of Ireland, sixty years of age, met with a terrible death yesterday morning, under these circumstances: He was a cotton sampler by occupation, and was engaged in his business in the cotton loft on the top floor of the building at the corner of South William and Beaver streets, when he missed his footing and fell through the hatchway to the ground floor. He was taken up mangled but still breathing, and carried at once to the New-York Hospital, where, however, he died within a few minutes after his admission. Coroner FLYNN was notified, and, the jury having viewed the body, a permit was given for its removal to his late residence, No. 3 Pike-street. An inquest was subsequently held, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THOS. LAWLEY, also a native of Ireland, was overtaken by an equally terrible fate at about the same hour. He was at work digging a sewer in Seventy-second-street, near Fifth-avenue, when a large rock became loosened from the earth above him, and falling upon his head killed him instantly. The body was removed to the residence of a friend of the deceased in Sixtieth-street, near First-avenue, where Coroner FLYNN held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was given.

WM. ROBINSON, aged 50 years, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 488 Second-avenue, from natural causes, but as no physician had been in attendance, Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and gave the necessary burial permit.

An Assault by Rowdies in Hoboken.

Several New-York rowdies bent on a disturbance, between 2 and 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, entered Busch's Hotel, in Hoboken, while the masquerade ball of the Independent Social Club was going on. They first attacked a young man named GEORGE CARTWRIGHT, a painter from Brooklyn, with the purpose, it is supposed, of robbing him, and one of them dealt him a heavy blow on the breast with brass knuckles. Several members of the Club went to CARTWRIGHT'S assistance and ejected the intruders from the room. In an ante-room they again met the object of their first attack, who, to keep them off, drew a revolver and presented it at them. For this act they made a complaint against him, and he was taken into custody, but when brought before Justice POPE, he was discharged, the Recorder stating that he, himself would have acted in a similar way had he been in CARTWRIGHT'S position.

Close of the Poultry Fair.

To-day the Poultry Fair at the rink on Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street, will close. Those who do not make an effort to visit the fair to-day will miss an opportunity to see a collection of the finest poultry that can be found in America. At 10 o'clock A. M. some of the foreign fowls and other birds and animals will be sold by public auction. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the awards to the successful competitors will be publicly declared. In the evening Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of the New-York *Express*, will deliver the concluding address. Besides the poultry, there are to be sold several incubators for hatching chickens by artificial heat, one of which is entered by A. M. HALSTEAD, of Rye, N. Y., and the other by DR. A. PRETERRE, of this City. Dr. PRETERRE'S incubator is constantly in operation, and has continued to produce about one chicken per hour since the Fair commenced. Mr. HALSTED claims that he can hatch 75 eggs of every hundred in his incubator. Very ingenious arrangements are made for brooding the young chicks by means of an artificial mother. There is also exhibited a water fountain, which is so constructed that small chickens may have access to pure water at all times without danger of getting into the dish, to their injury. The incubators, and the little wire inclosure which allows the chicks to run out in the open air, are all rat and cat proof. The fair, thus far, has given eminent satisfaction to all parties, and nothing has seemed to operate adversely to desired success in every respect.

The Fruit-Growers' Club.

This Club convened Thursday in the new and commodious room No. 37 Park-place, that has just been put in order expressly for the sessions of the Club. The room will accommodate five hundred people, in a quiet locality, where the meetings cannot consistently be reproached with the epithet of an "ax-grinding institution." After reading several letters an animated discussion was had in regard to the running out of varieties, which was stated to be an erroneous idea, that cannot be sustained by the experience of intelligent and practical men. Old varieties of fruit that were cultivated a hundred years ago, were said to be just as fair and productive now as they ever were. The notion of degeneration as a law, it was said, is a false one. Dr. HALLOCK stated that the planet we inhabit is a *green* one. Development is not complete. We are beginning to learn more of the laws of nature in every department of agriculture and fruit growing. Numerous questions touching the diseases to which fruit trees are liable, were touched upon, and wood ashes, lime, old plaster, and carcasses of all kinds of dead animals, were said to furnish just such material as fruit trees require for the development of excellent fruit. Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS gave an interesting account of his late journey to Virginia, in which he related what he saw with regard to the wonderful agricultural advantages of that part of the country. Root-grafting, it was stated, when lateral roots are employed, is not the correct mode of propagating desirable trees. Seedlings' shoots are preferable. On account of the indisposition of Mr. CARPENTER, who was expected to read a paper, there was none read. The Club adjourned for one week, to meet at 1:30 o'clock.

The Passover.

At sundown last evening the Jewish feast of Passover commenced. It was instituted in commemoration of the deliverance of God's chosen people from Egypt, in bondage, and the passing over by the destroying angel of those families the doors of whose dwellings were marked with the blood of the Paschal Lamb. The festival was instituted 1491, B. C. Up to the time of the destruction of the old temple at Jerusalem, the festival was celebrated by the killing and eating of the Paschal Lamb, but since then the eating of unleavened bread has been substituted for this observance. Weeks before the festival takes place, all Jewish households are set in order, and all leaven is carefully excluded therefrom. The leavened bread, called Passover bread, or matzoth, is provided, and no other is eaten during the succeeding seven days. Psalms and hymns are sung during the evening, and young Israel is taken on the lap of *pater familias* to be told the thrilling story of the departure out of Egypt. To-day special services will be performed in the Temple Emanuel and the Nineteenth-street Synagogue.

Mayor's Office.

Yesterday, Mr. MANIX, a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 80 James-street, was charged before the Mayor's Marshal with having delivered goods in pawn to the wrong person. It being evident that the mistake arose from the carelessness of the pawnbroker, he was ordered to refund the value of the goods.

J. SIMONS, pawnbroker, of No. 66 Catharine-street, was arraigned for charging extra storage to the amount of 25 cents on goods pledged with him. He was ordered to give up the goods—a watch valued at $6—without making any extra charge.

The driver of coach No. 475 was charged with taking more than his fare. It appeared, however, that while the driver was in a saloon taking a cup of coffee, some one mounted his coach-box and drove off, and that this impromptu coachman was the offender. The real coachman, therefore, lost his fare and was very near losing his coach and horses also.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

STATUTORY JURISDICTION—REPEAL—EFFECT ON THE JUDICIAL POWER—THE M'CARDLE CASE.

Ex parte Wm. H. McCardle.—This was the argument on the question of the effect of the repeal of the act of 1867, in cases of appeal from the Circuit Court on *habeas corpus*. The facts of the case will be remembered. The appellant, McCardle, filed his petition in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, in November, 1867, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be directed to General Ord, or General Gillem, or both, by whom, or by whose orders, the petitioner alleged he was illegally detained in prison. The writ was issued and the body of the appellant was produced in Court, and a full return made, setting forth the cause of imprisonment. No issue was made upon the facts stated in the return, but the appellant moved for his discharge upon the ground of the insufficiency of the return as matter of law. The Circuit Court held the return sufficient, and remanded McCardle to the custody of the military authorities, from which he has been taken by the writ. McCardle then took h's appeal from the decision and judgment of the Court, in pursuance of the act in question, giving such a right of appeal. Pending this appeal, and after the cause had been heard and submitted to this Court, Congress, by the act of March, 1868, repealed so much of the act of 1867 as authorized an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court of the United States, or the exercise of any jurisdiction by this Court on appeals which have been or may hereafter be taken. No decision was thereafter rendered by this Court in the case, and the Court at the present term directed argument to be made on the question of its jurisdiction, subsequently to such repeal. On the part of the Government and the military authorities, it is contended that this Court had no jurisdiction of this proceeding, it being an appeal from the Circuit Court, except under the act of 1867, and that it was so held by the Court on the motion to dismiss made by the authorities. The act conferring the jurisdiction having been repealed, the jurisdiction ceased, and the Court had thereafter no authority to pronounce any opinion or render any judgment in the case. The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to "except" any or all of the cases mentioned in the jurisdictional clause of that instrument, from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and it was clearly the intention of Congress, by this act, to so except all the cases of this kind, whether pending or thereafter to be brought. This Court never had appellate jurisdiction in such cases, until it was authorized by the act of 1867. That act has been repealed; and when an act of Congress is repealed, it must be considered the same as if it had never been passed. This proposition is claimed to be so clear that no argument can be required to sustain it. No Court can do any act in any case without jurisdiction of the subject matter, and any act attempted to be done under such circumstances is simply void. It can make no difference at what period in the progress of a cause the jurisdiction ceases. After it has ceased no judicial act can be performed. In Insurance Co. *vs.* Ritchie, (5 Wall, 554,) the Chief Justice delivering the opinion of the Court says: "It is clear that when the jurisdiction of a cause depends upon the statute, the repeal of the statute takes away the jurisdiction." And, in that case, the repealing statute which was passed during the pending of the cause was held to deprive the Court of all jurisdiction. This is the uniform doctrine of this Court and of all Courts. The causes which were pending in this Court against States were all dismissed by the amendment of the Constitution denying jurisdiction, and no further proceedings were had in those cases. In Norris *vs.* Crocker (13 How., 429,) this Court affirmed and acted on the same principle; and the exhaustive argument of the present Chief Justice, then at the Bar, reported in that case, and the numerous authorities there cited, render any further argument unnecessary.

The opposite view is maintained at length on the part of McCardle. Senators Carpenter and Trumbull and Enoch Totten for the Government, and W. L. Sharkey for appellant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Jones.

THE ALLEGED DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

The examination in the cases of J. L. Korn, L. L. Laidlaw, and others, charged with being concerned in the drawback frauds upon the Government, having been concluded on Thursday, Commissioner JONES, yesterday, made the following decision:

I have been unable to examine all the testimony carefully, particularly the large number of exhibits offered, but as the Grand Jury are now in session, I am disposed to act as promptly as the matter of the case will admit. As to the defendants, Whimster and Therriot, they have already waived further examination, which is a virtual concession on their part that the evidence is sufficient to hold them to await the action of the Grand Jury, leaving only the question of bail, and they must as a matter of course, be held. As to the defendants, Korn and Wilson, evidence was offered against them, and witnesses examined at great length, and at the conclusion of the testimony on the part of the United States, they announced, through their counsel, that they had no evidence on their behalf. I regard that they reserve their defence for another time and are content that the matter should go before the Grand Jury, and it is so ordered. The remaining defendants are Dickenson and Laidlaw. First, as to Dickenson; I have had very great difficulty in coming to the conclusion as to what should be done in this case. The testimony against him is that given by Reisenberger, Arnold and Brinkerhoff. Reisenberger seems to tell a straight story, as far as he was concerned. He was guilty of greater offences than charged against Dickenson or against anybody, but at the same time his evidence was given in such a manner as to entitle him to considerable credit. However, as to the papers alleged to have been signed by him, I am inclined to think, by the testimony of his witnesses, that they are not in his handwriting. His original connection with these parties was in employment by Reisenberger as a clerk at a small salary, and from Reisenberger he was transferred to the office of Korn & Wellwood. It is conceded that he did nothing there but what it was his duty to do as a clerk up to a certain period. Then he was sent over to Brooklyn to see if he could find a man whom they could corrupt. That testimony is given by Reisenberger, but Reisenberger was not present at any of the interviews, and he only reports him as having come to Brooklyn. I have concluded in regard to this case to bear in mind the fact that when Dickenson ascertained that there were charges against him he voluntarily came to Court, offered bail and asked for an examination; that he is a young man of prepossessing appearance, and the witnesses called in his behalf give him a good name. The witness called against him to corroborate Reisenberger is a man interested in securing his conviction in order that he, himself, may not only be discharged by the authorities of the United States, but also that he may secure himself from prosecution under the Statutes of the State of New-York. It has occurred to me that as to that case and in all cases where Reisenberger is not corroborated by other testimony, that I should hold his evidence as entitled to no more credit than that against Dickenson. Arnold proves conclusively that Reisenberger was surrounded by men guilty and willing to do whatever might be necessary without any help from Dickenson. I have come to the conclusion that Arnold, with such a man as the Spaniard alluded to, would not make such a man as Dickenson necessary to carry out any fraud against the United States. I have, therefore, concluded to discharge Mr. Dickenson.

(Here Mr. Dickenson happened to come into Court, without knowing the result. On being informed, he manifested gratification by a slight palor.)

The Commissioner concluded by saying that he was the victim of bad company. With regard to Laidlaw it is possible that I may have somewhat misunderstood the evidence. There is no positive evidence that Laidlaw was originally approached by Dickenson to carry out these forgeries. Reisen-

berger said he was sent over for the purpose of seeing him, but he don't know that he did see him, and Dickenson cannot be a witness in the matter. In regard to the certificates which he was giving as to the payment of the tax, I do not understand that there is any evidence that these certificates up to a certain period were false. As to the certificates given on the filing of the bonds, I do not understand that any of these are false. On the contrary, the office was full of bonds, and Russell was on hand signing them from day to day, as was required. I assume that the certificates that bonds were filed were true certificates. The fact that most of the bonds were worthless is the most difficult matter to get along with. It looks as if Laidlaw had been taking bonds there, which he had no reason to believe were worth a dollar, right straight along. The witnesses say that the business was done there in a loose manner, and it was customary to take anything that looked like a bond; but I don't think that according to the evidence it looks like a conspiracy with others to defraud. When we come down, therefore, to the certificates which the witness, Reisenberger, swears were signed in La Fiura's saloon, it is evident that they were signed at a time when Laidlaw had no connection with the office. It is clear also that they were signed after the question of getting up a Collector's forged seal was discussed, and in which discussion Mr. Reisenberger and the others agreed that if they only had a forged seal it would save getting signatures, because the latter could easily be traced. Witnesses are called to prove the signatures were a forgery. Among others is the cashier, John L. Spader, who swears that they are so like a forgery that they would not be accepted as his signature. I hold that the testimony in behalf of Laidlaw as proving conclusively that they are, beyond all question, forgery. I have no difficulty in coming to that conclusion. Reisenberger himself states that there was no difficulty in forging signatures, provided they had the seal. As to how the seal was obtained is a matter I cannot account for, but what appears before me, from a man whose appearance on the stand shows that he is not entitled to hold any position of trust or honor, nor entitled to credence as a witness. He shows that he had the key to the safe and the private drawers at all times, has control of the bonds, goes and gets them without saying a word to anybody, and takes them to Reisenberger's room and thence at home, hence I can very well understand that there would have been no difficulty in procuring a seal. Assuming, therefore, that Laidlaw's signature is a forgery, it brings with it the presumption that Laidlaw's signature could not be readily obtained for these papers, and the contrary would be the case if he were a party. The case against him is one where he is entitled to the benefit of a doubt, and I have concluded that there is no probable cause to believe him guilty of the offence charged. But, as to the receiving of those bonds, there is no doubt but that he was guilty of culpable negligence amounting almost to an offence. And there should be some statute upon which officials could then be prosecuted. But that is a matter for the District-Attorney. Laidlaw and Dickenson will be discharged and the other parties held. As to all the cases there is no doubt but that the conspiracy was formed in New-York. There is no doubt of the jurisdiction of the Court of New-York. There is no doubt but that acts were committed in this district to carry out the offence. It will, therefore, be optional with the District-Attorney to indicate the district where he will have them brought before a Grand Jury. No additional bail will be required from those who have already given bail. Those who have given bail and are discharged may apply to the Court to have it cancelled.

Counsel for Whimster said he thought $40,000 unreasonable bail, and that it ought to be reduced.

The Commissioner said he would decide on the question of Whimster's bail to-day, and the Court adjourned until to-day.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR.

James Glynn, William Cruthers and Joseph Murphy, the men charged with unusual cruelty on the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, while on the high seas, were brought before the Commissioner yesterday for examination. They were all held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Before Commissioner Betts.

INCITING MUTINY.

The Commissioner yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of William H. Star, a seaman on the ship *Volunteer*, who is charged by the Captain, George S. Chase, with attempting to excite a mutiny on that vessel on the 18th of February, the ship being then on the passage from Mazatlan to New-York. The man was arrested and consigned to the custody of his boarding-house keeper, to appear for examination on the 7th of April.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Sarah W. Kent, of No. 142 West Twenty-fourth-street, had a servant girl named Maria Esler. A few days ago she took into the house, out of charity, a poor and meanly-clad young woman named Josephine Morse. On the 20th of this month, when Mrs. Kent returned from market, she found that a table-cover and some other portables were missing, as also were Maria and Josephine. Her suspicions were of course aroused, but she took no steps in the matter till the return of Mr. Freeman, the proprietor of the house and owner of the stolen articles. On Mr. Freeman's return, on the 22d, he found that clothing, &c., had also been taken, amounting in value to $180. He had Maria arrested, but Josephine could not be found. Josephine had been seen leaving the house with a large bundle in her possession. Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, committed the prisoner for trial.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Manierre.

Thirty-two complaints against patrolmen were yesterday investigated by Commissioner MANIERRE.

A FINE POINT.

Stephen N. Wheeler, patrolman of the Forty-ninth (Brooklyn) Precinct, was charged with violation of the rules. It appeared that last Friday afternoon Wheeler picked up a pocket-book near the Brooklyn Post Office. The pocket-book contained a check for $125 and a $2 bill. As being the nearest Police Station, the officer reported the fact to the Sergeant at the desk of the Forty-first Precinct Station-house. It was thought best that the officer should take it to his own Station-house. He started to do so, but was soon called back, as the lady to whom it belonged had meanwhile inquired for it. Wheeler gave it up to the lady in the presence of the Sergeant of the Forty-first. She insisted on his retaining the $2. He did so, and subsequently reported the matter to the Board of Police, and, of course, was allowed to retain it. The offence, if there was any, was in not taking the pocket-book to the officer's own Station-house. It was probably the most purely technical in its nature of any ever brought before the Commissioners.

TOOK HIS BITTERS.

Patrolman Jacob Shumann, of the Twelfth Precinct, was charged with intoxication. The defence was that he had taken medicine in liquor. Sergeant Barrett, who made the complaint, gave the officer a good character for efficiency. Mr. MANIERRE said that it had become a common defence with officers found drunk to say that they had pain in the stomach, and some unknown person administered bitters. If sick it was the duty of the officer to so report, that he might be placed in charge of a Police Surgeon. At the last trials an officer pleaded that the smoking of a cigar had produced the effects which his superior officers regarded as intoxication; and a physician testified that, if saturated with hyoscyamus, a cigar would produce such effect. The case was referred to the Board for decision.

IN AN OFFICE.

Acting Sergeant Maloney found Officers Griffith and Barker in a coal office, foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, when they should have been patrolling. Griffith was lying down on a bench with a piece of flannel under his head. These officers will be fortunate if they are not dismissed from the Department, as that was the judgment marked on the case.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, March 26—P. M.

Although the Stock Boards and Long Room of the Exchange and the Gold Room were closed for Good Friday, there was some business done on the Street in New-York Central (about 1,500 shares) at 162½@¼ ℘ cent., and in Pacific Mail at 88⅛@87¾ ℘ cent. A few transactions were also made in Gold at 131¼ ℘ cent. The Public Funds on the Street were quoted on the basis of 113⅜ ℘ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and 118½@⅝ for the 1862s. The Banks were open, as usual, and some of them called in demand loans upon the Brokers, and so did a few of the private lenders, much to the annoyance of the borrowers dependent upon the operations of the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room. The same difficulty occurred on Good Friday last Spring, and the double experience is against any future repetition of the Holiday, unless it is made legal and general.

The foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail were dull with the regular standard drawers where rates are ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. above the market; but there was some business done in other Bills on London at 108@108¼ ℘ cent., 60 days, and 108⅜@108⅝ ℘ cent. The standard names were held at 108⅜@½ and 108⅞@⅞ for 60 days and short sight respectively.

Money was in demand at 7 ℘ cent. Currency Interest, and it may be that Gold Interest was paid in some cases where it was needful to replace loans unexpectedly called in.

We have before us four important Railway reports for the past year, every one of which affords a most encouraging illustration of the increasing value to the common proprietary of all the well-managed properties of the American Railway system. The increase comes not alone from the constantly developing new sources of traffic, but from experience, as well, in the practical direction and economical administration of the business of these roads. 1. The Pennsylvania Railroad earned, in gross, $17,-433,297, an increase of $893,340 over 1867. The resulting profits to the Stockholders were, 13 ℘ cent. Dividends and Taxes thereon, and $750,171 carried over to surplus income account. 2. The Fort Wayne Road earned $8,041,180 on main line, an increase of $790,054 over 1867. The net revenues, including profit in operating two small branch lines, paid 10 ℘ cent. in Dividends to the Stockholders; contributed $122,692 to the Sinking Fund, and carried over $743,520 (equal to 6.84 ℘ cent. on the Capital) to surplus income. 3. The Chicago and Alton Company earned $4,508,642, an increase of $615,718 over the previous year. The expenses were reduced from 55.20 to 54.60 ℘ cent. The resulting profits, other than interest on Bonds, were 10 ℘ cent. on both classes of Stock, and $835,766, carried to new construction. 4. The Illinois Central, exclusive of its Land Office operations, earned $7,817,629, at an expense of 64.37 as against 65.60 ℘ cent. in 1867. Including the Land Office, the resulting profits were 18 ℘ cent. in Dividends to the stockholders; $1,167,600 to the reduction of the Funded Debt, and $237,319 added to surplus income, the whole amount of which carried over is $2,012,927. Of the 18 ℘ cent. in Dividends, 8 ℘ cent. (the extra division,) was in new stock, full paid, $1,871,100 out of the previous and current income surplus. Besides which, $428,397—nearly equal to the whole interest on the State Debt—was paid in cash to the State of Illinois, and $527,014 to new masonry, bridges, station property and equipment. The Capital now stands $25,277,270, the Funded Debt to $9,377,500; Land Notes, not due or collected, $6,128,087, and Lands unsold, 623,260 acres.

It is satisfactory to know that the Joint Resolution of the Senate in regard to the prepayment of Gold Interest is deemed uncalled for by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and now by the Secretary of the Treasury himself, because of the existing Joint Resolution of March, 1864, which, besides affording all the authority needful, saves the proviso for the execution of the Sinking Fund.

The following abstract from the report of the Comptroller of New-Jersey to the New-Jersey Legislature, on the ratables of the State, shows the amount of taxable property of the several counties of the State, and the amount of tax thereon:

Counties.	Total Valuation Taxable.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Atlantic	$4,313,303 00	$3,274 89	$22,000 00
Bergen	20,846,619 00	14,639 64	34,131 00
Burlington	25,984,954 00	18,517 58	150,028 89
Camden	16,500,000 00	11,769 04	100,000 00
Cape May	3,200,000 00	1,624 88	10,250 00
Cumberland	10,450,000 00	8,079 45	50,000 00
Essex	84,344,000 00	55,108 49	510,644,91
Gloucester	12,295,800 00	9,930 13	25,000 00
Hudson	78,849,212 00	53,225 50	350,000 00
Hunterdon	26,862,058 00	19,278 79	45,000 00
Mercer	27,379,772 62	19,956 59	93,432 00
Middlesex	21,906,000 00	16,022 80	140,000 00
Monmouth	26,675,640 00	19,468 58	112,330 00
Morris	23,129,512 00	16,182 42	60,000 00
Ocean	4,647,598 00	3,357 54	12,389 00
Passaic	21,826,900 00	13,915 90	100,000 00
Salem	17,356,375 00	12,080 94	97,919 00
Somerset	15,406,000 00	17,084 08	....
Sussex	16,761,062 00	12,261 78	35,000 00
Union	21,461,000 00	13,919 83	200,000 00
Warren	22,160,144 00	16,301 07	30,000 00
Total	$502,645,949 62	$350,000 00	$2,157,492 86
Returns for '67	475,525,012 00	350,000 00	1,966,498 88
Increase in 1868	$27,120,937 62	....	$190,993 98

It will be seen by this report that the total valuation of taxable property exceeds that of 1867 by more than $27,000,000.

The Detroit *Post*, of March 24, gives the following statistics of the product of the Copper mines, and the percentage of fine Copper produced, in 1868, as compiled from official figures furnished by the various smelting works:

Names of companies.	Mineral Smelted. Pounds.	Average Yield. Per cent.	Fine Copper. Tons.	Lbs.
Ætna	4,549	73.77	1	0327
Agawam (Huron)	1,480,811	74.61	567	0487
Albany and Boston	320,892	61.36	98	0898
Amygdaloid	163,809	75.13	61	0694
Aztec	56,638	65.68	18	1200
Bay State	13,264	69.54	4	1224
Calumet	3,089,892	71.97	1,111	1795
Central	2,230,120	80.75	900	0943
Concord	85,088	63.29	26	1852
Copper Falls	1,732,736	69.25	600	0062
Douglass	64,429	77.77	25	0109
Evergreen Bluff	461,327	71.05	163	1759
Franklin	1,918,323	76.25	731	0767
Grand Portage	140,364	72.80	79	1282
Hancock	483,217	67.58	196	1227
Hecla	3,687,924	78.	1,438	0583
Isle Royal	227,992	78.12	88	1119
Knowlton	262,134	71.34	93	0101
Lac La Belle	13,252	55.76	3	1890
Lake Superior	16,293	67.13	5	0938
Massachusetts	25,987	72.82	9	0939
Minnesota	348,035	70.34	122	0829
National	619,820	71.48	221	1048
Nonesuch	8,505	45.84	1	1990
Ogima	241,998	65.32	79	0078
Pennsylvania	534,509	75.02	200	0978
Petherick	14,478	83.	6	0007
Pewabic	1,357,891	76.30	518	0101
Phœnix	481,279	66.55	160	0337
Pittsburg and Boston	1,723,523	64.37	554	1521
Quincy	1,733,306	81.39	705	0676
Ridge	222,130	73.21	81	0630
Rockland	187,176	73.26	61	0467
Sheldon and Columbian	418,073	79.67	166	1118
South Pewabic	2,259,197	70.10	791	1979
Superior	82,933	74.92	31	0136
St. Clair	84,115	74.25	31	6457
Union	3,452	67.41	1	0327
Victoria	16,069	61.13	4	1823
Various small lots	81,180	43.73	17	1499
Total	26,976,255	74.01	9,983	0536

The interest coupons of the consolidated first mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the office of the Company in this City, No. 57 Broadway.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,234,763; total payments, $1,087,684; balance, $94,319,839. The receipts include for Customs, $364,000; for Gold Notes, $70,000.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,984,295; amount marketed, $1,883,029.

Mr. Howard Wainwright on the Currency.

From the New-York World.

The following letter was addressed to Secretary CHASE by Mr. WAINWRIGHT, of the Stock Exchange, in January, 1862, before the passage of the Legal-tender act, and his ideas were the first suggestion made public of the compound interest notes, afterward issued, and for the plan of Mr. AMASA WALKER, indorsed by Mr. COE, published yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to offer for your consideration a plan for providing funds to meet the requirements of the Government.

An issue of Treasury warrants, in such sums and to such amounts as may be decided upon, redeemable in specie at the various money centres.

Provided, however, that if payment is not demanded till the expiration of one year from the date of issue, they shall be payable with interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent.

If not demanded till the expiration of two years from date of issue, they shall be payable with interest at the rate of seven per cent., *i. e.*, fourteen per cent. added to the face of the note; or they might be made with seven and three-tenths per cent. to correspond with the present issue, being in like manner redeemable prior to or at maturity.

The advantage of this class of Government indebtedness would be as follows: For the first year of their issue they would be gaining daily value from the accruing interest; and once in circulation, particularly in the West, it would take some time, in the natural course of business, before they could be returned to the money centres; hence parties desiring to make temporary investments would be likely to take them at all times at par, if not at a premium, for the accrued interest, which, if purchased six months from issue, would make them equal to a seven per cent. investment; if at nine months, equal to a fourteen per cent. investment for the balance of the year, the interest only accruing to them at the expiration of a year from issue.

These are the arguments to prove that they would not probably be demanded during the first year. The arguments for their not being demanded at the expiration of the first year are as follows:

If demanded, the holder would receive but three and one-half per cent. interest on the face of the notes; or, if made equal to the half interest of the seven and three-tenth notes, three and thirteen-twentieths. If held, however, they would become equal to an investment of 10 19-20, or 10½ per cent., as the case might be.

Thus, investors would be induced to purchase them at the end of the year, and it is probable they would command a premium above the then par of the note, 3½ or 3 13-20 premium.

Of course, this plan contemplates that no interest shall be paid or due till the end of the first year, and if not then demanded, only the first accrued interest till the end of the second year, when the full interest at 7 or 7 3-10 per cent. would be paid for the two years.

The banks of the country would no doubt receive these notes on deposit gladly at par, and use them in their exchanges, as at maturity they would be entitled to the accrued interest, and the public would, from the same reason, be interested in keeping them in circulation and investing in them, hoarding them rather than specie, as they would at all times be the equivalent of specie, and preferable from their accruing interest.

These notes should be receivable at all times by the Government for all dues at par, without interest, except at the expiration of the first year, and during the second year 3½ ℘ cent. interest, and at the end of the second year, of course, with full interest.

If redemption prior to maturity was required by holders, the Government would thus, without loss, be enabled to pay, if requisite, a premium for gold equal to the amount of interest saved the Government by redemption, say notes having run six months, 1¾ ℘ cent., and in like manner for other periods.

These notes would also, in all probability, be largely dealt in at the various stock exchanges of the country at par or above, (a great desideratum in the case of any representative of value,) as the interest or premium not being ratably due during the year, they could not be sold for any percentage on their par value with interest added, which is the case with previous issues of Treasury notes.

The Government in any event above named would only be obliged to pay a fair interest for the money, as it could in no case be above 7 3-10 per cent. per annum.

It may be objected that, after all, the proposed issue is a demand note, and the Government might at any time be embarrassed by their redemption being claimed; but I think I have shown that this objection is hardly a practical one, as the inducement to hold them would be daily increasing, and the loss to the holder would, in case of redemption being required, be more than equivalent to any small premium the exchange for gold would give.

If Congress would pass a law embodying the principles above set forth, with any modifications presenting themselves to your mature judgment, making it also apply from the time of the passage of the law to the demand notes at present issued, I submit whether the demand for the redemption of the two classes, those at present issued and those now suggested, would exceed the contemplated redemption for those of the former class.

I would also respectfully suggest whether the small premium which Government might be called upon to pay for gold to meet any probable demand, would approximate to the inevitable loss incident to the depreciation of an irredeemable currency.

I need not enter into argument to show that Government must pay an equivalent of specie in the increased prices demanded should the currency become depreciated, excepting, of course, the fixed pay of officials, officers, and men, toward whom such depreciation acts with injustice; and let the public mind once accept the idea that the Government currency is of value only at a discount, such discount must inevitably increase proportionately with the extent of the issue.

Let Congress provide adequate taxation for the ultimate redemption of the notes, together with a sinking fund equal to the amount of the interest on the notes in case they run to maturity. I doubt not such issue, embodying the two features of a currency equal at any time to specie, with the added inducement of a prospective interest if retained in circulation or hoarded, will meet the hearty support of all classes of the people.

J. H. WAINWRIGHT.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N, Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 26, 1869.

There was a partial suspension of business to-day, which, as having been Good Friday, many prominent merchants observed as a holiday. The Produce Exchange was open, but the attendance of members was limited, especially on the main floor, in connection with the Breadstuff interests; and the volume of dealings in nearly all articles was unusually restricted. Export buyers were deprived of the aid of reports of the English markets, as the day was a legal holiday in the United Kingdom. The Gold bulletin was uninteresting, as the Gold Exchange, like the Stock Boards, was closed all day, and no reliable quotations were available.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	.....
Flour, bbls	2,567	Malt, bushels	1,000
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	338	Pork, bbls	299
Cornmeal, bags	528	Cut Meats, pkgs	298
Wheat, bushels	2,391	Lard, pkgs	493
Corn, bushels	31,458	Beef, tcs. and bbls	45
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	254
Oats, bushels	15,213	Petroleum, bbls	2,321

ASHES—Continue quiet, but steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been lightly dealt in, at from 48c.@50c. for Yellow ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been on a moderate scale; prices have not varied essentially. We quote Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 80c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in light supply and good request, at buoyant prices, including common Hard at $13@$16 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Are quiet and heavy, includ- ing Adamantine at 20c.@22½c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in demand at buoyant rates, including Rosendale at $2 75@$3 ℘ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at previous figures, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15¼c.; St. Domingo, 13¼c.@14c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in light demand, but without material change in price. Sales, 1,234 bales, including 486 bales to shippers, 435 bales to spinners, 153 bales to speculators, and 161 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25¾@26	26@26¼	26¼@26½	26¼@26¾
Good Ordinary	26¾@27	27@27¼	27¼@27½	27¼@27¾
Low Middling	27¾@28	28@28¼	28¼@28½	28¼@29¼
Middling	28¾@29	29@29¼	29¼@29½	29¼@29¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	9,878
Receipts last week	12,047
Receipts preceding week	14,856
Receipts since Jan. 1	226,873
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	1,031,250
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1	60,749
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	249,672
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	118,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,854,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,863,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	932,500
Exports same time last year	1,207,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	395,000
Estimated stock same time last year	338,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FISH—The market has been very quiet for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $23 75@$28 50; No. 2 do., $17 75@$24 50; No. 3 do., $13 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale and 30c.@32½c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at unchanged rates.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited for most descriptions, including Layer Raisins at $3 10@$3 15 ℘ box; Currants at 10c.@10¼c.; Almonds at 12c.@24c.; Figs at 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@10¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request, with reduced offerings, particularly of the low grades, prices have advanced 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,900 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 40@$6 80; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 80@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 90 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 25
Extra State	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	6 30@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 60@10 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 75

Southern Flour continues in demand at rising prices; sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $6 50@$7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in request at $7@$9 25, as extremes, for old, and $8 75@$10 50 for new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs.; sales, 550 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is attracting more attention at $5@$7 15 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Cornmeal is in fair demand at $4@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 75 for Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 475 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues very dull at $2@$2 5 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much less freely offered, and has been quoted decidedly firmer to-day, on, however, a restricted business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 58,500 bushels, including White Western, part at $1 65; Amber do. at $1 62½@$1 65; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 49, in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 43@$1 48, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 45@$1 45½, in store; and White California at $1 60@$1 62 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower. The demand has been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels at 85c.@87c. for New Mixed Western; 88c.@89c. for Old do.; and 83c.@90c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at $1 32½@$1 37½ ℘ bushel. Barley rules quite dull at drooping prices; sales, 4,200 bushels German on private terms. Barley Malt is inactive at $2@$2 10 ℘ bushel. Oats are in moderate request and quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels Western at 74¼c.@74¾c., chiefly at 74½c., in store, and 75½c.@76c., afloat, ℘ bushel.

HAY—Bale Hay is in fair supply and light request at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 15 for poor to prime, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 75c.@$1 10 for long and short ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand at previous figures, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Have been dull, but quoted steady.

LATHS—Eastern have been in active demand since our last, and quoted buoyant at $375 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been dull and weak, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 28c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for since our last, including old and new crop Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@62½c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@88c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 49½c.@51½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 35@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 87; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet, but quoted firm, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 70; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 03; Olive at $1 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in good request, and buoyant since our last, at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for Crude in bbls., and 31½c.@35½c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and lower, though not offered freely. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at $30 50@$31 75, closing at $31 50 for New Mess; $31@$31 25 for Old Mess; $28 50@$30 25 for Prime Mess; $30 75@$31 for Thin Mess; $33 50 for Clear; and $26 25@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue inactive at 13¼c.@13½c. for Western, and 13¾c.@14c. for City, ℘ lb. Cut Meats are in slack demand at uniform prices; sales equal to 150 packages, at 16¼c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. for Pickled, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet at former prices; sales 215 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼c.@16½c., and Short Clear at 17c.@17¼c. ℘ lb.; also, Bagged Hams at 20½c. ℘ lb. Lard is in light supply and moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18½c.@18⅝c. for City, and 18¾c.@18⅞c. for Prime Western Steam, ℘ lb.; also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller March, at 18¾c. ℘ lb. Beef has been quiet but steady at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 175 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $25@$29; Indian Mess at $28@$34 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue in demand at $25@$31 ℘ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been quiet at previous quotations.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	50@53
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	46@48
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	44@47
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	43@46
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb	42@45
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb	50@55
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	43@45
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb	45@48
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	42@45
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb	40@43
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	33@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	32@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb	28@30
Common Western, ℘ lb	25@27
Western Rolls, ℘ lb	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ℘ lb	33@43
Canada, Common, ℘ lb	24@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	22 @23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in at about previous figures, including Carolina, at $8 75@$9 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull at former rates.

SKINS—Deer have been in request and firm, including Honduras, at 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 50c., gold, ℘ lb. Goat have been very sparingly dealt in, including Tampico, at 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c., gold, ℘ lb. Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 50c., Curacoa, 45c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 60c.@70c., currency; ℘ lb.

SOAP—Has been in demand and steady, including Castile at 14c.@14½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have attracted more attention since our last, including Mace at 95c.@96c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@93c.; Cassia at 45c.@46c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27½c.; Pepper at 23¼c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19¼c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been held firmly on a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13¼c., and 263 boxes Havana, part at 12¼c.@13¼c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14½c.@17¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¾c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been more sought after, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c. @$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand at about previous figures, including Lugs, 7½c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@12½c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@14c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. ℘ lb. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Old crop, Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7c.@7½c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10; Yara, I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20c.@30c., in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@65c., in bond. Sales 271 hhds. Ky. at 7c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal at about 94½c.@95c., free, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very dull to-day; rates have not varied essentially. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 280 bales Cotton at ½d. ℘ lb., and 7,500 bushels Wheat on private terms.

RED KNIFE;

OR,

KIT CARSON'S LAST TRAIL.

BY LEON LEWIS,

AUTHOR OF "THE WAGON TRAIN," "THE WITCH FINDER," "THE WATER WOLF," &C., &C.

CHAPTER I.

A LIFE GLORIOUSLY STAKED!

Toward the close of a beautiful day in June, 1867, a man and woman, mounted upon fleet horses, came galloping over one of the great plains of the West, and drew rein in the shade of a clump of cotton-woods upon the bank of a beautiful river. They had ridden far and rapidly. Their steeds were panting, and covered with sweat and foam.

"We must give the horses a breathing spell," said the former, slipping to the ground, and his companion nodded a graceful assent, as she followed his example.

The couple were evidently father and daughter.

The man was in the prime of life, hale and hearty, with a large frame, which was sinewy and athletic, without ceasing to be refined and prepossessing. He had the keen, shrewd look peculiar to the advance-guards of civilization, and there was an honest, frank expression on his sun-browned face that proclaimed his integrity and courage.

In her way, his daughter was equally picturesque and attractive.

In the early flush of womanhood, with a pure, sweet and tender face, with eyes darkly glowing, with coral-tinted lips, and cheeks softly flushed with the hue of the rose, with amber curls floating behind her, she was as graceful as a gazelle, as light-hearted as a bird, as lovely as a flower, and as spirited as an untamed antelope.

The stream by which the couple had halted was Wood River, a branch of the Platte, in Nebraska, at a point fifty miles northwest of Fort Kearny.

"Are you tired, Miriam?" asked the hunter, George Dane, with fatherly solicitude.

"Tired, father?" rejoined the maiden, with a happy laugh. "Oh, no. How could I be tired after a day like this? Every minute has been filled with pleasure and excitement. I feel as fresh as yonder bird."

The father smiled understandingly, with a look full of the fondest affection.

"I can guess the cause of your lightness of heart," said he, smilingly. "The return, now daily expected, of a certain Hubert Earle, from the mines of Idaho, may account, I suspect, for your present gladness."

A heightened color appeared on Miriam's face, for the name mentioned was that of her lover. She answered the glances of her father, however, with a frankness that attested his entire sympathy with her, and said:

"True, father, my heart has been unusually light for several days past. How could it be otherwise, since I know that Hubert is coming?"

Mr. Dane did not reply. He was looking, with kindling eyes, over the fair flower-dotted plain; and his next remark showed how widely his thoughts had strayed.

"I wonder what mother has been doing without us all day, Miriam? She must be lonely, with no one to speak to or share her meals. I shouldn't wonder if we could see our home from this point," and his face lighted up with a soulful glow. "Our cottage is not more than seven miles distant; let me see."

He drew from his coat a pocket-glass, adjusted it to his sight, pointing it in a northerly direction, and gazed through it long and earnestly toward his ranche upon Carrey's Fork.

"Yes, I see it," he said, at last, with a long, deep, and joyful inspiration, as if the sight refreshed him in every nerve. "There is our cottage, as plain as day. I can even see the vines you planted before the windows, Miriam. And there, on the grapevine bench, under the big elm, sits your mother, busy at her sewing. Bless her! She does not imagine we are looking at her. Look, Miriam."

He yielded the instrument to his daughter, who obeyed his injunction, her lovely face glowing with smiles as she regarded the distant home-scene.

"Dear mother!" she murmured. "It is a treat to her to be able to sit out under the trees without fear of molestation. There are no hostile Indians hereabouts now—are there, father?"

"No. Red Knife, as you have already heard, was killed yesterday by a settler, and his band has retreated toward the mountains. I will confess, Miriam, that during all the time we have been in the West, I have not felt so lighthearted and care-free as since we received news of Red Knife's death. You have just seen how this joy bubbles over in me. Red Knife was a demon, rather than a savage."

Miriam shuddered, and her features even paled at the memory of the Indian mentioned.

"He never spared a pale face," she said, striving to speak calmly. "Desolation and cruelty marked his path. For more than three years he has raged to and fro upon the plains like a ravening wolf. He was the terror of the border."

"You have named him appropriately, Miriam," said the hunter. "He had a fiendish hatred of the white race, and his victims have been many."

Mr. Dane held out his hand for the glass, and Miriam was in the act of restoring it, when a strange, gasping, panting sound startled them both, and sent them quickly to their saddles.

The hunter wheeled his horse and looked down upon the river-bank, from which direction the sound had come, his manner self-possessed, but his countenance indicative of alarm. The maiden followed his example.

Her eyes were the first to discover the cause of the sound that had startled them, detecting a man's figure creeping along through the undergrowth of bushes lining the shore.

At the same moment, their presence in turn was detected, for the man dropped suddenly among the protecting bushes, as if he had been shot.

"An Indian?" whispered Miriam, drawing from her bosom a revolver.

The hunter shook his head, continuing to watch the spot at which the man had fallen, his hand on his rifle, his manner that of one ready for action.

Suddenly, as the man showed a haggard face peering cautiously from his concealment, Mr. Dane's anxious countenance broke into a smile, and he cried out:

"Hullo! Is that you, Thompson? Do you take us for Indians, that you skulk there in the bushes?"

The individual addressed was silent a full minute, as it seemed, from sheer amazement; then he sprang out from his hiding-place with a cry of relief, and advanced swiftly toward the father and daughter.

He was a man of middle age, of the ordinary type of backwoodsmen, strong and brown and stalwart, of the rude, rough type that seems to belong to the border. His face was haggard and white, although covered with perspiration. His breath came through his parted lips in quick, uneven gasps. He had run far and swiftly, and looked as if about to drop from fatigue.

"What has happened, Thompson?" asked Dane, with keen anxiety, the man's singular appearance giving him a sudden shock of alarm.

"The Indians!" gasped Thompson, scarcely able to command his voice. "They are coming! Red Knife and his band—divided—my wife—my children! Help me! Help me!"

"What talk is this?" cried Dane, agitated in spite of his efforts at self-control. "Red Knife was killed yesterday—"

"He was only wounded," interrupted Thompson. "He is coming to take his vengeance on us settlers. He has divided his band into two. They were up at the Deer Fork this morning, and are now coming this way. The points to be struck are your house and mine."

"My God!" ejaculated Dane, as his informant paused in his excited, breathless narration.

"A horse! a horse!" cried Thompson, reeling with fatigue. "I can go no further on foot. My wife, my children—God pity and save them!"

He looked from the hunter to his daughter in agonized and mute supplication.

Dane snatched the glass from Miriam's hands and placed it to his eyes.

He looked to the northward—saw his pretty cottage, his wife busy at her needle under the trees—and glanced at the dim line of the horizon stretching away eastward and westward from his home.

Suddenly the glass dropped from his hands—his face blanched to the hue of snow. From the west, seeming to emerge from the clouds of scarlet and gold, he had beheld a band of mounted Indians riding boldly toward that unprotected home, toward that unconscious and helpless woman.

With a frenzied cry, he put spurs to his horse, and dashed away like a madman, shouting to his daughter to follow him; at the same instant Thompson staggered forward and fell in the maiden's path, holding up his hands in anguish.

"My wife! my children!" he groaned.

There was no hesitation in the soul of the brave Miriam.

"Mine is but a single life; he has seven depending on him," she said, aloud.

As she spoke, she leaped from her saddle, and, with a gesture, commanded him to take her place.

"But—your danger!" faltered Thompson. "The Indians—"

Miriam again pointed to the saddle.

"Go," she commanded. "Think only of your family, and be gone!"

Still Thompson hesitated, sweeping the horizon with eager glances, to assure himself that no immediate danger threatened. A change came over his face as he looked, and he uttered a wild cry, catching up the glass Mr. Dane had let fall, and looking through it.

The sight he beheld convulsed him with terror.

Not a mile away, to the west, he saw coming over a ridge in the plain, and approaching rapidly, a considerable body of mounted savages.

"They're coming—a band of red-skins—directly toward us!" he gasped. "I'm lost! Fly, Miriam, while you have the time!"

The maiden took the glass and gazed through it an instant at the approaching foe. A strange light appeared in her eyes—a light possessed only by those upon whom God has bestowed a consciousness of His great protection—the light of a heroism which death itself cannot master.

"Sure enough," she murmured. "They are coming! The leader is Red Knife. Go, neighbor Thompson—on the instant!"

"We can ride together!" cried Thompson.

"No! The horse is tired. We have been to Willow Island. We should be overtaken before we had gone two miles!"

"Then we'll die together!"

"No! no! You must mount."

With a grasp so sudden and firm that it startled him, the maiden pushed him toward the horse, and in another instant he found himself, more by instinct than by thought, seated in the saddle.

"Away, Selim!" cried Miriam to her steed, with an imperative gesture. "Away!"

The horse broke furiously over the plain, giving Thompson only time enough to flash a look of gratitude toward the maiden, as he dashed away to the northeast, toward his menaced home.

A moment later, Mr. Dane looked over his shoulder—took in at a glance the situation of affairs, recognizing the peril as well as the heroism of his child—bowed his head solemnly, as one submits to the inevitable, in approbation of her conduct, and then he swept on to the rescue of his wife, his soul torn by such emotions as are seldom brought to battle together.

And Miriam, throwing herself flat upon the ground, remained alone upon the plain, in the very path of a score of mounted Indians, who were galloping toward her with the swiftness of the wind!

CHAPTER II.

A CURIOUS AND STARTLING MYSTERY!

Skirting the Black Hills, forty miles west of Fort Laramie, a party of horsemen were riding eastward.

They had left Fort Bridger eight days before, taking the route of the North Platte, and were now following the Oregon emigrant road, among those long ridges, dry beds of rivers, and sterile plains, by which the region of the Black Hills is distinguished.

The bulk of the party consisted of ten cavalrymen, under a Lieutenant, who were returning to Fort Laramie, their post of duty. They were well mounted, and had several led horses in their train, loaded with their provisions and appurtenances of travel.

The balance of the party comprised three civilians, who had seized the opportunity of crossing the mountains under military escort. Two of these were emigrants who had settled near Fort Bridger, but who had tired of the great solitude, or been frightened by the Indians, and were now returning eastward in search of homes nearer the haunts of civilization.

The third civilian was Hubert Earle, the lover of Miriam Dane, the settler's daughter, whom we have just left in such deadly peril.

He was a splendid specimen of American manhood, magnificently formed, broad-shouldered, deep-chested, as vigorous as an athlete, and rode his horse, a fiery Mexican steed, with the grace and ease of a Centaur.

At the moment of his introduction to the reader, he was riding in the rear of the little train, busy with his own reflections, which were evidently as bright as the morning itself—the forenoon preceding the events we have recorded.

His thoughts were wrapt in the sweet memory of Miriam, who had wept so bitterly at his departure, and who, he expected, would smile so joyously at his return.

"The dear little soul!" he murmured aloud. "Where is she now?"

His eyes darkened with tender sweetness, his lips quivered with the ineffable love that flooded his being with a happiness akin to pain. He pictured their meeting, the pretty home they would share together, the years they would spend in each other's society, the tender mutual love and care that would bless all their coming days.

He had left her a poor adventurer, to seek his fortune among the mines of Idaho. He was returning to her a more than moderately rich man, with bills of exchange in his chamois money-belt of sufficient value to support them both in luxury as long as they might live.

It was not to be wondered at that his thoughts were pleasant.

Suddenly he was aroused from his trance-like silence, by cries of delight from his companions, and by the fact that they had checked their speed.

Looking around him quickly, he beheld the cause of the unusual excitement. To the southward, at no great distance, a small herd of buffaloes was grazing lazily, seemingly not at all alarmed by the near presence of a formidable enemy.

The wind was blowing from them, the horses were fresh, and, as he looked at the tempting game, Hubert felt the spirit of the hunter grow strong within him.

Giving reign to his horse, he galloped along the line to speak to the Lieutenant, but was met half way by that officer, whose sparkling eyes and eager demeanor attested to a kindling of Nimrod-like zeal.

"What do you say to an hour's sport, Mr. Earle?" shouted the lieutenant, as he bore down upon his friend, for Hubert was a decided favorite with every member of the party.

"I think it would be a downright shame to turn our backs on such splendid game," was the quick response. "Who could eat a dinner of salt pork, with those fat buffaloes so near us?"

The Lieutenant smiled, glanced up and down the line, reading eager longing in the faces of his men, and resolved to carry out his own and the general desire.

At a word of command from him, the party set out at a quick gallop for the scene of action.

The buffaloes allowed the enemy to approach quite near, the wind favoring the hunters; but at length began to snuff the air uneasily, to shake their heads, and to look for the cause of their apprehensions.

A moment later they had beheld the enemy, and, with frightful bellowings and mighty tramp, had begun their wild, mad flight to the southward.

The chase was a long one, and it was not till the hunters had run the buffaloes upon a spur of the Black Hills that they got a good chance at them. They then brought down several plump young buffaloes, and dinner speedily became the watchword.

"It is noon, and we'll have dinner," said the Lieutenant, observing that the baggage animals with their drivers were approaching. "Kindle a fire, boys, and we'll have steaks and roasts in abundance."

While this order was being carried into effect Hubert and several others were engaged in surveying the scene.

"A lonely and desolate spot," said Hubert thoughtfully. "It looks as if man had never before visited it."

"And no wonder," returned Brydges, "since it's five miles off the route. What could any man want here, unless he might be in pursuit of buffaloes?"

There being no answer to this question, Hubert proceeded to find an excellent grazing spot for his horse, tethered him, and flung himself on the ground in the shadow of the hill. The Lieutenant and a portion of the men followed his example.

Plenty of low bushes were found dry enough to burn, and several fires were soon kindled. The choicest portions of the buffaloes were readily prepared for cooking, and it was not long before the odor of burning flesh was diffused on the air; four or five hungry soldiers serving as cooks.

It was a wild picnic scene on those lonely wilds, and every man there enjoyed it with true gipsy zest.

Suddenly a shout from one of the men who were strolling around, arrested the attention of the others.

"Hallo, boys!" he cried, "I'm blest if here isn't a cave in the hill! Come, see the hole under these bushes. You never saw anything hidden neater in your lives."

"Jones thinks nobody ever saw a cave before," said one of the loungers. "For my part, I think more of something to eat than of a hole in the ground."

This sentiment was echoed by the others, but the inquisitive cave discoverer, nothing daunted, approached the fire, took from it a torch, returned to the butte, parted the bushes, revealing a dark aperture in the face of the rock, and disappeared within it, his light giving back a yellow glare for a second after he had ceased to be seen.

The camp revelry went on, the cooking progressed, the minutes passed, and Jones did not reappear.

"If that fellow had found a gold mine in there he wouldn't call one of us," growled the lounger who had before spoken. "I wonder what Jones *has* found. I'll jest take a look, as dinner isn't ready."

He arose lazily, abstracted a stick of burning wood for a torch, proceeded to the cavern entrance, and disappeared from view.

"Probably," said Hubert, "there's a large cavern under that hill. If we had time, it might pay to explore it. Under the present circumstances, I am like Brown, and prefer my dinner to scientific explorations."

The meal seemed to be nearly ready, for the rattling of tin cups and dishes began to be heard; the Lieutenant's small camp-chest was unpacked, and the cooks shouted to the strollers to come to dinner.

"Have Jones and Brown come back?" asked the Lieutenant, as he rose to a sitting position, and glanced toward the cavern.

The men replied in the negative.

"Go after them then, King, and hurry them up," said the officer. "We must resume the march after dinner, and cannot afford to waste time here."

King, a fine young soldier, took a torch and entered the cave.

The dinner was dealt out—hot, savory steaks and roasts—the coffee measured, and the meal commenced, but none of the men who had entered the cave made their appearance!

"How singular!" ejaculated Brydges, testily and impatiently. "What can keep those men? King has been gone ten minutes. Here, Sergeant Halsey, hurry those men up!"

The Sergeant, a brown, strong man of middle age, hesitated, and ventured to stammer:

"I beg your pardon, Lieutenant, but I think there's something wrong inside the cave. There's three men in there—all hungry and knowing that dinner's ready. Surely they'd come back if they could. Perhaps there's wild beasts, or some strange kind of gas that smothers 'em, or—"

"Nonsense, Sergeant!" interrupted the Lieutenant, frowning. "I give you five minutes to bring those men back. Go!"

The Sergeant's face paled, but, without another word, he took up a torch and entered the cave, disappearing from the gaze of his friends.

The minutes passed, the Lieutenant and the men ate their dinner mechanically, awaiting anxiously the expected return; yet none of the four came back.

The words of the Sergeant had made a deep impression on the minds of his hearers. A general gloom fell upon the camp, and the men cast frequent and fearful glances in the direction of the cavern. Even the Lieutenant and Hubert felt a strange depression creeping over them, which neither could resist.

"What can be the matter?" at length demanded the officer. "The Sergeant's in trouble, I should judge, by his long absence. There can't be gas in the cave, or if so, he would probably have had time to cry out. There can't be wild beasts, for those four men were all well armed, and would at least have fired. Which of all you men will go into the cave and learn what the matter is?"

There was a general shrinking back. Every soldier was brave in an Indian fight, but not one dared to face a mysterious and unknown danger. Not one wished to risk the complete and total disappearance from earth and human knowledge that had befallen his comrades.

"Whoever will venture in search of the missing men shall receive from me a hundred dollars in gold!" exclaimed Hubert, in his clear ringing tones. "Who speaks first for the money?"

The offer was tempting, but it was not accepted. Not a word of reply was made to it.

Hubert hesitated, giving a brief thought to Miriam, his loved and waiting Miriam! His face then glowed with a heroic light, and he said, in tones that did not falter:

"I will go in search of the men, Lieutenant Brydges. Only, your party is now small, and if I do not return in twenty minutes, you may resume your journey."

"But, Earle," expostulated the Lieutenant, "this is positive madness. You must not risk your life. We will wait awhile, and if the men do not return, we will move on!"

"They may need help," replied Hubert, steadily. "They may have encountered—well, God knows what, I can't imagine. If I fire my rifle, come to me. If I fail to return within the time appointed, move on."

He went up to the nearest fire, picked up a blazing stick, arranged his rifle for instant use, approached the mouth of the cave, peered into it cautiously, and listened intently for some sound of life within.

No sound came. All was as still as death within the cavern.

The next instant Hubert had vanished therein.

All was now breathless suspense.

The Lieutenant and his men gathered around to listen for the report of the rifle. The minutes passed, but it came not. Five minutes dragged by—ten—fifteen, and still no sound reached their ears. They could see a brief space into the cavern, by the light of their own torches, but nothing but rocky walls and floor met their gaze.

Twenty minutes were thus passed. The time was up, and Hubert had not returned.

The men looked at one another with pallid faces. As if turned to stone they stood an awe-stricken group about the cavern's mouth, until the minutes had more than made up an hour—and still they lingered.

During this time they had cleared away the bushes from the mouth of the cave. They had tried again and again to peer into the dark depths of the opening, but could not. The Lieutenant had called repeatedly to Hubert, but received no answer. At length he proposed to tie a rope round his waist and descend into the sinister abyss, but his men objected unanimously.

"What's the use?" asked one. "There's something here no mortal man can conquer."

"We can't risk your life, Lieutenant," said another. "Just think how few there are of us."

The time continued to drag on.

At last, when two full hours had passed, Lieutenant Brydges staggered to his feet, and said:

"This is horrible—terrible beyond expression. We have lost four of our comrades and this noble young stranger, whom I loved as a brother. This fearful cave must hold the secret of their fate, be it what it may. Let us go."

Without a word, but with white faces, in a sort of mute terror, the men mounted their horses and resumed their journey. The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, which is for sale at all the book stores and news depots. Ask for the number dated April 10, 1869, and in it you will find the continuation of this beautiful tale. The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at three dollars a year. The publication of Rev. Dr. Tyng's great story, which has been written expressly for the Ledger, is just commenced in the Ledger, so that our readers will get the whole of these two stories in it. The Ledger has the best stories of any paper in the world; and Henry Ward Beecher, James Parton and Fanny Fern have articles in every number.

Foreign Items.

American theatrical managers would probably be startled if it were proposed to put a tax on every ticket, or if every parish to which a theatre belonged were allowed to charge a proportional poor-rate on every admission to all parts of the house except the gallery, although the manager might, of course, simply add the rate to his own prices. Yet this is what the French theatres have endured since the days when the profession of an actor was ranked with that of a vagabond, and the stage was under the solemn ban of the Church, and no "player" could receive Christian burial. The managers have long and loudly cried out against this impost, which has survived four changes of dynasty, and we know not how many revolutions. Those who do not receive a subsidy from the Government are the bitterest complainants; and never since this theatrical poor-rate was invented has it been more vigorously denounced than now, when five or six of the Paris theatres are insolvent, and nearly all the rest in difficulties; while the hospitals, to which the proceeds of this poor-rate are devoted, are wealthy and flourishing beyond the dreams of charitable donors. Public opinion, so far as it is expressed by the unanimity of the journals, is in favor of exempting the managers from the rate. The independent Opposition in the Legislative Body are about to take up their cause, the Government is disposed to acknowledge the grievance, and it is even reported that the Emperor has consented to receive a deputation of the managers.

Young Prince LEOPOLD of England has fairly recovered from his recent attack of illness. His indisposition on the present occasion was similar to that which gave rise last year to very grave apprehensions on the part of his physicians, occasioned as it is by the very free loss of blood from the internal parts, the result of what is known in medical language as an "hemorrhagic diathesis." In those persons who possess this habit of body the power of the blood to coagulate is very small; hence even small cut wounds are apt to bleed profusely without nature being able to check the flow, and individuals under such circumstances have become blanched, and have even died after the extraction of a tooth. However, the recent attack from which the Prince has suffered has been of a much less severe character than former ones; and, as His Royal Highness has considerably improved in health during the last year, it may be inferred that in all probability time is doing much to lessen the chances of the recurrence of the attacks from which he suffers, though his case is one that must yet give some, if less, anxiety than before.

"It is well known," says the Paris *Union*, "that the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination is to be celebrated on the 14th April with much solemnity. In every direction subscriptions have been organized to offer to his Holiness suitable presents on the occasion. Without speaking of others, his Holiness is to receive from the Commission of Hospitals at Rome, a missal stand, surmounted with a statuette of the Immaculate Conception, crowned with diamonds and pearls, the value of the whole being $2,000.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—FRA DIAVOLO.
EVENING—LE PROPHETE. Leading character by Mme. La Grange.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—ROMEO AND JULIET.
EVENING—THE MARBLE HEART. Leading character by Mr. Edwin Adams.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE. Leading character by Mr. Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Atkins.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE HIDDEN HAND. Leading character by Miss Kate Reignolds.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
DER KOENIGS-LIEUTENANT. Leading character by Mr. F. Haase.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING PARK.
3d-av., near 64th-st.
EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
DAVENPORT BROTHERS' ENTERTAINMENT.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
AFTERNOON—ORGAN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing that bounties are hereafter to be paid to soldiers or their heirs in person, and to no one else. Mr. Chandler presented a bill to detach St. Paul, Minnesota, from the Collection District of that State and annex it to the District of Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Chandler to incorporate the Washington Monument Union for the purpose of erecting monuments to Washington and Lincoln. Messrs. A. T. Stewart, C. Vanderbilt and others were named as corporators. Mr. Patterson reported a bill to extend the charter of the City of Washington, which was passed, as well as the one introduced by him for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue. Mr. Sumner called up the bill to carry into effect the terms of the Convention of July, 4, 1868, between the United States and Mexico. Passed. Mr. Wilson's amendment to the financial bill was discussed, Mr. Wilson modifying his proposition. A lengthy discussion on the merits of the bill followed, in which Senators Sherman, Fessenden, Sprague, Williams, Morton, Wilson and Morrill participated. The amendment offered by Mr. Williams was rejected. The Senate went into Executive Session at 4:45, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

In the House Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution declaring the sympathy of the United States with the people of Cuba in their efforts to establish a Republican form of Government. It was recommitted and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to provide for an American line of steamships to Europe. Referred to the Post Office Committee. Mr. Cessna, from the Committee o fElections on the contested seat from the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, stated that John Covode had the *prima facie* evidence in his favor, and gave notice that he would call up the report for action next Tuesday. Mr. Paine submitted a minority report. Mr. Butler called up a motion to reconsider the vote on the Tenure-of-Office bill which was referred to the Judiciary Committee on Thursday. This gave rise to a spirited discussion, in which Messrs. Farnsworth, Woodward, Logan, Wood, Garfield, Niblack, and Bingham participated. Mr. Butler finally moved the previous question. Lost. Mr. Bingham then took the floor, and made a speech of an hour's length in favor of concurrence in the Senate amendment. After another sharp debate the vote was reconsidered, and the House refusing to concur with the Senate amendment by a vote of yeas 70 and nays 99, the bill goes back to the Senate as a repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. The House, at 5:30, adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL.

The American Minister to Mexico, General Rosecrans, is said to have had several private interviews with President Juarez, and has urged the Mexican Government to acknowledge the French debt.

Lopez, at last accounts, was encamped fifteen leagues from Asuncion with 5,000 men. General Mitre, with the Allied forces, had seized the mountain passes.

Among the appointments yesterday by the President was Wm. Kapus, as Collector of Customs for Alaska.

The American Marine Insurance Companies doing business in Canada, without depositing securities with the Receiver-General, are to be proceeded against by the Association of Lake Underwriters of Ontario.

Among other interesting cases soon to be argued in the Supreme Court is that of the Veazie Bank, of Maine, *vs.* Jeremiah Fenno, which turns upon the constitutionality of the United States law which imposed a tax of twenty per cent. upon the notes of State banks, virtually driving them from circulation. Attorney-General Hoar will defend the constitutionality of the law, which General Cushing, counsel for the bank, will deny.

Representative H. L. Dawes has not authorized the statement that he has declined the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, tendered him by the Governor.

Only thirty miles remain to be built on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, to complete the road to the Missouri River, where a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad will be effected.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, was in Chicago yesterday morning.

The Legislative Committee recently appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the recent revolt of the convicts at Sing Sing, arrived at the prison yesterday and begun their work, which will probably occupy several days.

A negro charged with rape and murder was taken from jail in Dooley County, Ga., on Tuesday evening, and burned to death.

Auditor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, who was arrested yesterday and released on bail, was forcibly ejected from his office by the Superintendent of Police.

Governor Page, of Vermont, denies that he was in Washington urging the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a bridge over Lake Champlain, at Ticonderoga.

The Legislature of New-Jersey will adjourn on the 7th of April.

The mysterious murder of the janitor of Girard Hall, in Philadelphia, is the absorbing topic in that city. No new facts were elicited at the investigation before the Coroner yesterday.

Western dispatches announce that the Indians of the Plains are again on the war-path. No mail has passed through from the Pacific since Monday, and it is believed that a general outbreak will take place.

Hon. Edward Bates, United States Attorney-General under President Lincoln, died yesterday at St. Louis, Mo.

The *Russia* reached Queenstown yesterday, after a very quick passage.

The body of Chas. H. Lockwood, a fugitive Sing Sing convict, who was mortally shot, recently, at Tarrytown, by a prison-keeper, was brought to this City yesterday. At the request of Sanitary Superintendent Harris, Coroner Flynn viewed the remains preparatory to holding an inquest, which will take place on Monday next.

James Elliott, a laborer, dwelling at No. 8 Pike-street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling through a hatchway in the building corner of Beaver and South William streets. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered by the Coroner.

"Reddy, the Blacksmith," (Wm. Varley,) Thomas Brennan, John Howard and Jacob Smith, were arrested yesterday for robbing Lawrence Graham, of Hudson City, N. J., of $500. One of the prisoners enticed the victim into the cellar, No. 7 Chatham-square, and there the robbery was perpetrated.

Thirty-two complaints against Patrolmen were heard yesterday by the Police Commissioners, but none of the cases were of unusual importance.

United States Commissioner Jones yesterday discharged Laidlaw and Dickinson, and held Whimster, Korn, Wilson, Reisenberger and Theriot for trial, in the case of the alleged drawback frauds. The question of bail for the prisoners will be settled to-day.

Professor Guyot continued his course of lectures upon the "Primeval Man" last night at Dr. Adams' Church, in Madison-square.

Last evening Dr. Willard Parker delivered the last of the series of his admirable lectures on "The House We Live In," before a select audience, in Olivet Chapel, Second-street.

A meeting of employers, representing all trades connected with housebuilding, took place yesterday at No. 51 Liberty-street, for the exchange of opinions regarding trades unions and the eight-hour system. Resolutions were passed and committees were appointed, who are to meet next Friday at 2 o'clock at the same place.

Good Friday was duly observed yesterday in this City and elsewhere. There were appropriate commemorative services in all the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches.

The feast of the Jewish Passover commenced last evening, at sundown, and will continue for one week. There were special services in the synagogues, and the usual private rites of the season were also observed by the faithful.

We are indebted to Captain Brown, of ship *City of Sydney*, for late advices from St. Helena.

There was a partial suspension of business yesterday, and nearly all articles were reported quiet. Cotton steady. Flour and Wheat higher. Corn and Pork lower. Freights dull.

Our Legation in Spain—Letter from Mr. Perry.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. H. J. Perry, our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, to punish whom our Minister, Mr. Hale, is anxious to retain his position for four years to come. It is not quite clear what Mr. Perry is to be punished for, unless it be for understanding the duties and proprieties of his position so much better than Mr. Hale does;—and if that is the crime charged upon him, his guilt is undoubted, and its enormity cannot well be exaggerated.

In a letter to a New-Hampshire member of Congress, published not long ago, in which Mr. Hale begged that he might be kept in office for the sake of revenging himself on Mr. Perry and Mr. Seward, he charged Mr. Perry with having been concerned in jobbing contracts with the Spanish Government and with having used the facilities of his position to promote his own private interests. Mr. Perry's letter, which we publish this morning, is in reply to this aspersion, and he certainly meets it in the most direct and unmistakable manner. He brands it as utterly false, and refers to the correspondence of the Legation on file in the State Department for its full and conclusive refutation. We trust that either the Senate or the House will comply with Mr. Perry's request, and call for the correspondence in question, in justice to him as well as to settle a calumny upon the country which has been so widely circulated by its own Minister at a foreign Court.

We presume that General Grant will make a complete change in the *personnel* of our Legation in Spain, and that this discussion will have no effect upon that question. But it is simply just to Mr. Perry that he should not be left to rest under charges such as Mr. Hale has brought against them, when the mere publication of the official correspondence will suffice to refute them.

Mr. Perry has resided in Spain for many years, nearly all the time in connection with our diplomatic service, and there is probably no American living more thoroughly familiar with the language, people, public men and politics of Spain, or in a better position to render effective service to this country there, than he. Indeed he may have resided in that country *too* long, and may have become more thoroughly imbued with its politics than with those of his own country, so as to render his longer official residence acceptable or desirable to the Administration. This fault, if it be a fault, certainly is not shared by Mr. Hale. Probably no American could be found, even in the remotest regions of the West, more entirely innocent of all knowledge likely to be useful in the diplomatic service at Madrid, than he. He was originally appointed, not in the least because he was fitted for the position or competent to perform its duties, but because he had rendered good service to the Anti-Slavery cause in the United States, as he unquestionably had; but that debt has been paid and there is no chance at present to incur another of the same kind.

We commend Mr. Perry's letter to the attention of our readers. It furnishes a very clear and effective answer to the discreditable epistle of Mr. Hale. The New-Hampshire politicians, we believe, espouse Mr. Hale's side in this personal contest, but we have heard of nobody else who takes that view of the question.

Resumption—Mr. Amasa Walker's Plan.

The Walker-Coe proposition to enforce resumption by substituting two-year compound interest notes in place of greenbacks, at the rate of ten millions monthly, is so far original that it spreads over a period of five years the familiar scheme of making greenbacks convertible into interest-bearing bonds, and *vice versa*, at the pleasure of the holder—that is to say, it is the elastic currency idea in a modified and restricted form. It is based upon the assumption, which seems to be ineradicable in the minds of our financial theorists, that the laws of trade unwritten, impalpable, but yet inevitable as they are, can be restricted, altered and determined by legislative enactment.

Resumption, to be permanent and safe, must come of itself as a consequence of certain conditions of increased national wealth and commercial growth, and economy in the administration of the Government. If, in the course of five years, our productiveness as a nation is enlarged, and our capacity to bear taxation is improved, while at the same time the taxes are honestly collected, and the Government prudently administered, we shall have specie payments, without the elastic currency plan, or any other plan, as a necessary result of our improved ability to pay our debt, and the appreciation of our national credit. If we should not arrive at this prosperous condition, the operation of the Walker plan of enforcing resumption, or any other "plan" of similar nature, would simply be an added calamity.

It would be a calamity in a twofold sense. It would inflict upon the country the inconvenience and disasters of contraction, and would add to the tax-payers' burden by increasing the interest-bearing debt—results against which public opinion has loudly protested, and which the House of Representatives has striven to prevent. True, Mr. Walker expects to avert the consequences of contraction by imparting an elastic character to the interest notes he proposes to substitute for greenbacks. But the reasons he assigns for his faith are unsatisfactory. For though at an early stage the interest notes might circulate in the money market as so much currency, experience has shown that they would quickly disappear, to be hoarded with a continually-increasing interest until the date fixed for their conversion into bonds. They would soon become too valuable to be called forth by any demand of legitimate trade or struggling industry, which would from the first feel the effects of the currency withdrawal. Very serious depression and distress followed Mr. McCulloch's policy of contraction, though limited to four millions per month. Yet Mr. Walker proposes to contract at the rate of ten millions monthly, and asks us to believe that an imaginary "elasticity" on the part of the interest notes would mitigate the calamity. The fallacious policy on which he relies is, fortunately, too transparent to deceive the House, whatever Mr. Garfield or Mr. Coe may think concerning it; and this alone, we believe, determines the fate of the whole proposition. The case against it is further strengthened, however, by the fact that besides embarrassing trade, it adds $360,000,000 to the interest-bearing debt. The process of exchanging non-interest notes for bonds, at a high rate of interest, was one of the worst blunders of the late Secretary, and Mr. Hooper's bill, passed by the House last session, was intended to prevent its extension. Something much more cogent than Mr. Walker's argument is needed to change the purpose expressed by Mr. Hooper and adopted by the House, and to reconcile the public to the price to be paid for a system of contraction.

Instead of contriving plans for resumption, let us rather seek the adoption of such means as can be safely tried, the effect of which will be to promote the conditions under which our credit must appreciate. In other words, let us improve our ability to pay our debt, by economizing in our expenditures and honestly collecting the revenue, and leave the rest to follow. In the revenue service, under the present Administration, we may expect a great improvement,—the rehabilitation of the South promises a great increase in our productiveness as a nation, but we have the burden of an enormous interest account. We are paying six per cent. interest on the two thousand millions of "five-twenties," while other nations pay only four or four and a half per cent. Here is a leak of thirty or forty millions from the Treasury, which it behooves us to stop as soon as possible.

For the present, at least, we cannot obtain money in this country at these low rates of interest; but in Europe, at the great money centres of the world, money is cheap, and by giving our securities a European character, that is, making them payable, principal and interest, in Europe, we can avail ourselves of the market rates for money there. Probably more than one-third of the five-twenties are held in Europe now, and the holders for investment realize only about five and a half per cent., more or less, interest on them, that is, they sell their three-dollar coupons for say two dollars and seventy-five cents, the difference going in shape of commissions, brokerage, exchange, &c. The smaller holders of course suffer most in this way, and yet they are the ones who preëminently make and sustain public opinion on the character of the bonds. If a security stands well with them, it is taken out of the market and distributed in the hands of a multitude of small investors.

Now, if the European holder should exchange his five-twenties for a twenty or thirty year four and a half per cent. bond, payable in his own country, he would lose in interest probably one per cent.; but he would gain a long bond for a short one, which is an important and valuable consideration; and, moreover, the new security would have greater stability in market value by being relieved from variations in price arising from fluctuations in exchange, which is a notable objection to the five-twenties. On the other hand, supposing we make the offer and it is accepted, we should save say one and three-eighths per cent. interest, and should, at the same time, accomplish the purpose of substituting a security, the natural home of which would be Europe, because it would be worth more there than here, for the five-twenties, which, being payable here, may become a terrible engine in the hands of foreign operators in manipulating and controlling our money market, and draining the country of specie.

As, manifestly, no harm could be done by attempting to make this saving, let us rather try the experiment of a five or six hundred million loan on this principle, than adopt any plans for enforcing specie payment either this year or in five years.

England and the Rebellion.

From the Hamilton (Canada) Times.

The Northerners themselves in blockading Southern ports, treated the rebellion as a war, for the right of blockade belongs to a state of war alone. The Northerners themselves also treated the Confederacy as a *de facto* sovereign Power, for they exchanged prisoners with it, accepted their captives as prisoners of war, and in divers ways practically acknowledged the Confederates as belligerents. And yet the lie which their unscrupulous authorities only dared to utter on paper, but dared not act upon in practice, they would now cram down the throat of England.

This is very great nonsense, and repeating it constantly will not in the least facilitate the settlement of the *Alabama* question, nor any of our other difficulties with England. To say that a nation cannot close any of her own ports, for purposes of domestic policy, without thereby authorizing foreign Powers to take part, directly or indirectly, in her domestic dissensions, is absurd. The "right of blockade," technically so-called, as defined by public law, may be a right of war,—but the right to close one's own ports, to exclude foreign aid from internal enemies, is the right of every nation, and is hostile only toward those against whom it is directed. It confers no rights on foreign Powers, nor have they any right to construe it into an act of hostility against them.

This has come to be one of the favorite arguments by which the hasty and unfriendly recognition of the Confederates as belligerents by England is excused or vindicated. It is just as shallow and worthless as the other plea that by sending back their prisoners, and by taking back ours, we recognized the rebels as belligerents and gave the British the right to create for them a navy and to send out vessels to prey upon our commerce.

The American people are not especially anxious to have the *Alabama* question settled at present, and they will not consent to have it settled in the way proposed.

Samana or St. Thomas?

Mr. Fabens, Special Commissioner of the Dominican Government, is now, we presume, on the way to Washington, laden with his instructions to rent the Bay of Samana to the United States. We are informed from Havana, however, that he is pursuing the Fabian policy—keeping very quiet and shady, or as the telegram more elegantly, if more redundantly, expresses it, "he is very reticent on the subject, and no other particulars as to the object of his mission can be obtained."

So, then, St. Domingo is to push St. Thomas from his stool; and, whereas we have just declined the offer of King Christian to buy the harbor of Charlotte Amelia, we are expected to welcome the proposal of President Baez to rent his Bay of Samana. Now, supposing it to be granted, for the moment, that *some* West Indian harbor is desirable for us to acquire by purchase—which is, of course, a preliminary point—what advantage do we have in renting Samana over buying St. Thomas? We get the exclusive right at a low figure in the one case, the rental at a large one in the other. It is true that the necessities of Baez, his anxiety to "raise the wind" in order to meet his war expenses, will probably reduce very considerably the price originally named. But we treat with a precarious Power—with a Government on the brink, possibly, of being deposed; while, on the other hand, half the Dominicans are set firmly against the selling of Samana, and will give us trouble, purchase or no purchase, if they ever come into power.

In Mr. Parton's vigorous pamphlet on the Danish Islands, which is wholly directed toward this question, "Are we bound in honor to pay for them?"—to which query he returns a hearty *Yes*—he introduces, as becomes a shrewd pamphleteer, one or two reasons why, independent of "honor," we are bound in *profit* to pay for them. He cites high authorities for the value of St. Thomas, and, among others, a noticeable comparison by Mr. L. D. Spalding, of New-Hampshire, of the advantages of St. Thomas over both Samana and Cape St. Nicholas Mole. "It is ready for use," says Mr. Spalding; "it is a port and city *built*, and no very large amount of money will be required to fit it for naval purposes. But to fit Samana Bay or St. Nicholas Mole for such a use would require about as much money as the first cost of St. Thomas. It is very easy of access and departure,—one mile, and you are at sea! Whereas, Samana Bay is very long and difficult to enter or depart from by sailing vessels, and St. Nicholas Mole is also a deep inlet, with a great depth of water, and its only good anchorage is at the head of the bay."

But we do not desire to go into the general question of the desirability of St. Thomas, still less into that of our moral obligation to pay for it. What we rather meant to allude to is the *comparative* merits of St. Thomas and Samana as subjects of purchase. If we have possibly taken false steps in the one case, we have certainly taken *no* steps in the other. To treat Denmark as we already have, is something; to proceed to buy Samana, after rejecting St. Thomas, would be worse. If we need to buy anything in the West Indies, we had better take St. Thomas. We are aware that Mr. Fabens comes to us with certain advantages. The last Congress developed the existence of a considerable Dominican Ring (to use the slang phrase of the day) in the House, and the recent Hayti resolution shows that that ring is still there. But neither this nor the Fabian policy of reticence should avail to foist Samana upon us. We declined St. Thomas on the plea of economy and an empty Treasury; should we now go to work to buy or hire a neighboring island, or a part of it, it would be adding, for Denmark, insult to injury.

Outrages in Hayti.

According to official re ports the revolution, or whatever it may be called, in Hayti, is conducted in the most barbarous and inhuman manner,—outraging all the usages and laws of civilized communities and converting what claims to be a war into a savage butchery. The revolutionists take the lead in these bloody massacres. Prisoners of war are shot in cold blood: women are butchered for being relatives of their opponents, and all conceivable atrocities are freely employed in furtherance of what claims to be the cause of liberty.

We should like to see our Government interfere to put a stop to these infamous proceedings. The parties to them put themselves out of the pale of international law, and should be restrained in their savage brutalities, like so many wild beasts. We are sure the country would welcome any action that would put a stop to them.

Tenure-of-Office Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Would it not be well to make continuance in office depend on the consent of both President and Senate, as the introduction into office does? In partnerships when an employe is objected to by one partner, it is usual to discharge him. Were it not so dissatisfaction would ensue between the partners. So in the Government, if officers can be kept in place against the will of either President or Senate, the cordial relations of these two branches will be endangered. It, therefore, seems reasonable that the President should have absolute power to remove officers, and that the Senate also should have like power.

If I rightly recollect, the Senate, had it possessed this power, would have removed Samuel Swartwout before he stole $1,200,000.

J. K. FISHER.

Mr. Fisher's plan is, we think, the worst thought of yet by anybody. If the appointment to office were a matter of business partnership between the President and Senate, something might possibly be said in its favor. But as the Government is actually constituted, it would simply introduce either paralysis or St. Vitus' dance, and probably both, into every branch of the public service. The best thing that can be done with it is to forget it.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is now quite certain that the Legislature will not consent to any change in our present Excise law. The Democrats have acted as foolishly this session as they did last session. They have demanded what virtually amounted to a brake down of all restrictions on the liquor traffic in this City. In standing to those demands, they have lost everything. The people do not desire the abolition of the Excise law, nor do they desire a return to the old state of things.

We give elsewhere a Mexican letter, setting forth the ruinous state of affairs in that country, and its assured prospect of ruin.

Our State Legislature, which takes every opportunity to adjourn for a holiday or any other day, with or without provocation, did not adjourn over Good Friday.

In these agonizing days of high rents and inadequate house-room, why will not some capitalist carry out in this City the idea originated by Dr. Dio Lewis, and successfully put in practice by that gentleman, to a limited extent, in Boston? We refer to the construction of immensely tall buildings, (sixteen stories high, for instance,) covering an entire block, with courtyards inside the quadrangle, having wide halls, ample parlors and airy dormitories, being abundantly supplied also with steam passenger and other elevators. The cooking for the entire establishment (accommodating three or four thousand people) ought, of course, to be done on the very top floor, where all the facilities of an economical and first-class *cuisine* should be furnished. But we won't go into detail. The experiment is worth trying. In the oft-used words of the various "rings," "there's money in it."

The *World* attempts to refute our statement of the duties of Consuls in the matter of verifying invoices, by quoting the act of March 3, and the circular of April 27, 1863. If our contemporary will refer to the act of March 3, 1865, (*United States Statutes, vol. XIII., page 552*,) he will see that the act of 1863 is superseded by an enactment requiring an oath to be administered exactly in accordance with Mr. Abbot's practice. A circular from the Department of State, issued in 1865, also justifies Mr. Abbot in his course. In fact, as a faithful Consul, he could do no otherwise. By his vigilance he has already saved his Government many thousand dollars, as we are credibly informed.

Senator Sprague has lately been depicting in such vivid language, and in such a courageous manner, the diminution of the prosperity of the working classes, and the decay of public virtue, that we supposed he would presently propose a grand and satisfactory cure-all. But alas! alas! what shall we say of the project he has now brought forward for the establishment of a Council of Finance, with authority to *loan money daily*, on behalf of the Government, to borrowers, at a low rate of interest? He alleges that this measure would cure all the terrible evils he had shown up in his previous speeches. This is certainly a ridiculous mouse from the laboring mountain. Mr. Sprague furnishes another illustration of the fact that it is much easier to talk about public evils than to suggest feasible means of remedying them.

Every day gives new grounds for our demanding a prompt legislative investigation into the state of affairs at the Sing Sing prison. Brutality on the part of keepers, revolts on the part of convicts, together with outbreaks, escapes and cruel punishments of various kinds, are constantly reported. The torturing to death of the young English prisoner, Dean, the other day, was a shocking and disgraceful affair. We demand an investigation of these things by the authorities.

There is a character in history of whom it was said that favor-seekers preferred a refusal from him to an acquiescence from any one else. The newly-appointed Collector must be a lineal descendant of this historical Chesterfield. He sits daily in his presidential sanctum of the Sun Insurance Office, bland, genial and readily accessible. A bank of letters nearly hides him from view. To all personal applications for the two thousand or more fat and attenuated offices in his gift, he smilingly replies that he can take no steps until after his installation. This event will probably be about the 1st of April. Until then patriotic citizens who wish to serve their country in the Custom-house must patiently expect, and nothing more.

The news we have had of military squabbles, Indian fights and business stagnation in Alaska, is now succeeded by news of the discovery of "immense gold placers." This will be good news for the speculators and stock-sellers of San Francisco, who have lately found that even the White Pine region was too poor for their necessities.

In former times we heard enough of the "horrors of San Domingo," but we are now actually having these horrors over again in the same place. In the old-time horrors, however, it was whites who were butchered by the blacks—now it is black butchering black. Some of the recent accounts from Hayti are truly shocking.

It seems that while the Spanish troops in Cuba have won at least five hundred grand and terrible victories over the rebels, they have failed to quell the revolt. To read the Havana papers on one side, and then watch the progress of affairs on the other, confuses one's judgment terribly.

There seems to be no doubt, looking at the recent course of legislation, that General Butler is working his way toward the leadership of the House.

A keeper in Sing Sing has been removed from office for killing a sick patient by cruel and inhuman punishment. Is there no severer punishment for murder in Sing Sing Prison than this? The man ought at least to change places with the men over whom he proved to be such an unfit guardian. Cruelty toward persons so entirely in his power as the convicts in the State Prison, is as cowardly as it is inhuman. We hope this affair will not be allowed to rest where it is.

Though General McClellan failed to reach the Presidency, he has received a number of offers of very high and honorable positions during the brief period since his return from Europe. Beside his offers from railroad companies, he was lately tendered the Presidency of a California College, which he declined; and now we learn from the Buffalo *Commercial* that he has been offered the Presidency of Union College, in this State, with a "salary exceedingly liberal, and greatly exceeding that paid to any other President of an American College, with the free use of a very desirable residence in Schenectady." But, as General McClellan is engaged in superintending the construction of the "Stevens Battery," which is to be presented to the State of New-Jersey, he was compelled to decline this honorable offer.

Tender lovers in pairs should beware of what may grow to a mania—the murder of the lady and the suicide of the gentleman. The other day a young man in Jersey killed his intended and then himself. Immediately afterward at Andover, Mass., another youth being rejected by the girl to whom he was attached, mortally wounded her and then shot himself dead. As this is probably the worst season for those impatient lovers, young ladies who may wish to "be off" with them, should temporize till Midsummer or the Fall of the year.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Edward Bates.

The death of Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, is announced as having occurred on Thursday, at his home in St. Louis. Mr. Bates was born at Bellmont, Goochland County, Va., September 4, 1793. His relatives were nearly all members of the Society of Friends, but his father having been disowned by that sect for having borne arms during the Revolutionary war, the children born to him after that event, of whom Edward was one, were not brought up as members of that faith. Edward received an excellent education, and at an early age went to Missouri, of which Territory his brother Frederick was at that time Secretary. In 1816 he began the practice of law in St. Louis, and speedily obtained a lucrative practice and a considerable eminence. For several years he served as Prosecuting Attorney for that circuit, and was subsequently appointed Attorney-General of the State. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1822, and in 1826 was chosen to represent his district in Congress. For several years he declined further political honors, devoting himself entirely to his profession, establishing for himself a wide reputation for ability and zeal. In 1847 he attended the Internal Improvement Convention at Chicago, before which he advanced some startling ideas for the development of the West, supporting them with such brilliant eloquence as to bring him prominently before the whole country. He was soon after elected Judge of the Missouri Land Court, and again mingled in political circles, and was recognized as one of the most influential and able party leaders of the West. In 1856 President Fillmore tendered him the position of Secretary of War, but he declined to accept any Cabinet appointment. He identified himself with the Emancipation Party of Missouri, was a vigorous opponent of the Missouri Compromise, and was also opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. In 1858 Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

The course pursued by Mr. Bates placed him foremost among the Republican leaders when that party sprang into existence. So strong was he that, at the Chicago Convention, he was put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and was urged with great pertinacity by delegates from all parts of the country. Mr. Lincoln, however, received the nomination, and, upon being elected, he tendered to Mr. Bates the position of Attorney-General. This Mr. Bates accepted, continuing in office until the accession of Mr. Johnson. His duties during the war were exceedingly arduous, and, as the legal adviser of the President during those eventful years, he was called upon to decide many important questions, and to give advice in matters of more than national importance, involving, as they did, intricate questions of international law and the welfare of other nations. His ability stood the test, and, on retiring from the Cabinet, as he did in December, 1864, he took with him into private life the good wishes of the whole nation. His retirement from the Cabinet withdrew him entirely from public life, and in the events of the past four years he has borne no prominent part. He has lived, most of the time, quietly at his home in St. Louis, possessing the friendship and esteem of all.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

We have often wondered why Mr. Wallack did not give *matinées*, and we suspect that he himself will be puzzled at the circumstance after the experiment of to-day. There cannot be a doubt about the house being completely filled. The play, "School," is extremely popular, and it is given with much effect, both in a scenic and dramatic point of view. There are thousands who cannot visit the theatre at night-time, and who will be glad to avail themselves of to-day's representation. All that need be said to the wise is—go early. There will be another *matinée* on Saturday next.

Musical Memoranda.

Mr. Maretzek's season at the Academy of Music ends to-night. The subscription was for twenty performances, and these have been given faithfully—with many supplementary ones. All the promises of the director have been fulfilled, and Mr. Maretzek is not at all disposed to grumble. It required a bold stroke to stem the torrent of Opera Bouffe, but Mr. Maretzek did so successfully. We are inclined to think that this form of entertainment has seen its best days. In a quiet way it is pleasant enough, but during its recent reign it obtruded itself too aggressively. People were glad to hear Italian opera once more. Something, indeed, in the way of an excitement was occasioned by the production of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete." The result was merited, for the work had been carefully put on the stage, and was well done in all general respects. This work will be played to-night, bringing the season to a close. It is, we believe, the farewell appearance of Mme. La Grange. At the usual hour to-day there will be a *matinée* performance of "Fra Diavolo," in which work Miss Kellogg will also make her last appearance. These events will keep Fourteenth-street in a constant state of excitement. All the new Spring styles will burst into blossom at the *matinée*. On Monday, our readers would do well to remember the grand "Bal d'Opera" takes place. The Academy will be gaily decorated, and the patronage of the best families insures a refined and brilliant attendance. The music, of course, will be superb, and the arrangements in every particular are on a liberal and intelligent scale. The Opera Ball in Paris is *the* event of the year; and we see no reason why it should be otherwise here.

Mr. Grau's benefit takes place at the French Theatre on Monday, when "La Vie Parisienne" will be produced for the first time in America. It is *casté* to the full strength of the company. We are glad to hear that Mr. Grau, who has been severely indisposed, is on the road to recovery.

The second historical recital given by Mme. Raymond Ritter and Mr. S. B. Mills takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next, the 3d of April, instead of *this* Saturday, as originally contemplated. The postponement was rendered necessary in consequence of the religious duties of the present week. At the suggestion of subscribers the hour has been changed to 11:30 in the morning—an arrangement which will be convenient to out-of-town visitors. The programme is fully as interesting as the one which preceded it. Considerable research has been displayed in its composition, and much information is conveyed in the brief paragraphs concerning the various composers. The old French school and the classic German school are dealt with. There is also a selection of Folk songs and piano-forte compositions, founded on that form. Altogether these recitals are the most interesting and instructive things of the kind ever undertaken in New-York.

Mme. Gazzaniga will sing at St. Ann's Church on Sunday. Beethoven's Mass in C will be performed on that occasion, and the "Hallelujah" chorus—alike under the direction of Mr. G. W. Morgan—the admirable organist of the church.

The complimentary benefit for Miss Kate Hill, which was to have taken place at the New-England Congregational Church, Williamsburg, on Easter Monday, has been postponed until Thursday, the 1st of April. The orchestra of sixty performers is under the direction of Mr. Carl Anschutz.

We are warned that the musical season is drawing to a close by the frequent recurrence of benefits. Both the Sunday concerts to-morrow evening have individual directions in this way. The one at Steinway Hall is for the benefit of the fund for the aid of the wounded in the Cuban patriot army. Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and a host of talent—vocal and instrumental—will assist on the occasion. At Irving Hall the Mendelssohn Orchestral Union set aside the evening for the benefit of a very deserving gentleman and musician, Mr. H. L. Lesserve. The programme is joyous and popular. Mr. Levy, the great cornet player, introduces two new pieces. Mr. Gramm makes his *début* as a pianist, and Mr. and Mrs. Brookhouse Bowler supply the vocal element.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

Mr. George W. Morgan, the distinguished organist, will play at the ninth concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-day.

PERSONAL.

James Kelso, the officer who has been chosen by the Police Commissioners to succeed Ex-Captain Young as Chief of the detective department, is one of the most capable and experienced members of the force. He has been for ten years past engaged in that branch of police work in which he has now been advanced, and has been noted for his shrewdness, persistency, resolution and courtesy, fulfilling his duties with credit to himself and advantage to the public. In accordance with the regulations of the Police Board, Mr. Kelso must be appointed and pass through the intermediate grades of roundsman and sergeant before he can be made a Captain in the force, and necessarily some days must elapse before he receives his commission giving him the rank which he is destined to hold.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon George H. Moore, Esq., the Librarian of the Historical Society, by the University of the City of New-York, at its last commencement. Dr. Moore is a graduate of the University. As a historical student and critic he has not a superior in this country; and though he is the tormentor of Massachusetts, he is the delight of all learned circles in New-York.

Lewis Leland, who has been connected in the management of the Metropolitan, Union and Occidental Hotels, sails to-day in the *City of Paris* for Europe to spend a few months. He proposes to divide his time between London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Baden Baden and other watering places, possibly to join in some hotel enterprise abroad, if not to get any improvements he can to introduce in the numerous Leland Hotels in this country.

Governor Palmer has consented to deliver the address at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Rock Island on the 9th of April.

At an election in Janesville, Wis., Miss Angie King (sister of the late Rev. T. Starr King) received a majority of 43 votes as the preferred candidate for the Post Office at that place. There were seven other candidates.

Miss Mary Grant, of Richmond, was married in that city on Thursday of last week, to a Mr. Ford, of Goochland County, Va. It will be remembered they were the subjects of the article in the *Southern Opinion* which resulted in the killing of its editor, H. Rives Pollard.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SIBERIA.

The steamship *Siberia*, which left Liverpool March 12 and Queenstown March 13, reached this port yesterday, with three days' English mails, from which interesting excerpts are printed below:

The death of the Earl of Glasgow is reported. The late Earl, who had for a long series of years been one of the leading supporters of the turf, and was the senior member of the Jockey Club, was Right Hon. JAMES CARR-BOYLE, Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Kelburne, and Lord Boyle, of Kelburne, Stewartown, Cumbraes, Fenwick, Largs, and Dalry, in the peerage of Scotland; Baron Ross, of Hawkhead, County Renfrew, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Renfrew. He was a retired Commander of the Royal Navy. He was the second son of GEORGE, fourth Earl of Glasgow, by his first wife, Lady AUGUSTA HAY, fourth daughter of JAMES, fourteenth Earl of Erroll, and granddaughter and heir of Sir WILLIAM CARR, of Etal, County Durham.

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, who gained so much popularity a short time since by his attack upon the French Government in the satirical paper the *Lanterne*, has been invited by more than five hundred electors of Paris to put up for one of the districts of that city. M. ROCHEFORT communicates the fact to the *Avenir National*, and says he shall accept the invitation.

PROSPER MERIMEE is dead. He was not only a romancist, but also a historian and a distinguished archæologist. The *Théâtre de Clara Gazul* was the first volume which attracted notice, and, in fact, made his name. The list of his works is long. The *Monuments Historiques de France*, the history of Don PEDRO of Castille, and an *Episode de l'Histoire de Russie*, are among the works which will remain as standard books in French literature. The list of the romances which issued from his pen is long, and proves the fecundity of his imagination; the articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *Revue Archæologique*, the extent of his learning. M. MERIMEE was Inspector-General of the ancient and historic monuments of France. It was whispered, some years ago, that a marriage was in contemplation between M. MERIMEE and the mother of an illustrious lady. This union was, however, strongly objected to by her son-in-law, whose voice is not seldom heard in the councils of Europe. M. PROSPER MERIMEE died at Cannes in his 60th year.

Announcement had been made of the death of His Serene Highness the Duke CHRISTIAN CHARLES FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg. His Serene Highness was son of the Duke FREDERICK, of Schleswig-Holstein, and of the Princess LOUISA AUGUSTA, of Denmark, daughter of King CHRISTIAN VII. Born on July 19, 1798, he succeeded his father to the Dukedom in June, 1814, and he married in September, 1820, LOUISE AUGUSTA, Countess of Daniskolde. The late Duke leaves two sons and three daughters. FREDERICK, the eldest son and present Duke, is married to Princess ADA, of Hohenlohe, niece of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA; the second son, His Royal Highness Prince CHRISTIAN, is married to her Royal Highness the Princess HELENA of Great Britain and Ireland. The daughters are unmarried.

A communication from Rome states that the authorities are engaged in organizing a service of reporters for the proceedings in the Œcumenical Council. The Abbé YIGIDIUS MARCHESES, a Piedmontese, has been placed by the Holy Father at the head of the shorthand writers. This ecclesiastic, a subject of the King of Italy, has only been in holy orders five years. Before pronouncing the vows, he was for a long time first reporter to the Parliament of Turin.

HER MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS.

Inaugural Dinner of the British Colonial Society—Remarks of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

The inaugural dinner of the Colonial Society was held in London on the evening of March 10, at Willis' Rooms. Viscount BURY, M. P., presided, and the company, which numbered about 300, included Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Duke of Manchester, Marquis of Normanby, Earl Granville, Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Monck, Lord Alfred Churchill, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir John Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Charles Nicholson, Sir George E. Cartier, Right Hon. Chichister Fortescue, Right Hon. H. E. Childers, Hon. Dudley Fortescue, M. P.; Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P.; Hon. Robert Meade, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Charles Clifford, Sir J. C. Lees, Mr. Benjamin Moran, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, M. P., and Mr. R. A. Macfie, M. P.

After the loyal toasts, the Chairman gave, "The United States of America." He said that of all the colonized nations that went forth as soon as the new world was discovered, Great Britain was one of the foremost; she planted a people in the West and they eventually became a great nation. Since the time when the Pilgrim Fathers landed, a people second to none upon the earth had grown up on the spot. [Cheers.] There had been, to be sure, family quarrels among us, but they had always been succeeded by firmer friendships than before. [Cheers.]

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON responded. The people of the United States, he said, could never be indifferent to the opinion of such a meeting as this, representing as it did all the colonies, and having in its midst those statesmen who were conducting an Imperial Government, which, it was generally believed, as far as oratory at least was concerned, had never been excelled. The people of the United States would hail with delight the fact that such a gathering in the presence of their representative had done them this honor. He begged the company to be assured that, however much it might appear, owing to national effervescence of feeling, that for a time there was occasional bitterness against us, in the hearts of the sober, reflecting people of his country there existed a fixed and determined love and admiration for England. The colonies, England and America alike, rested upon the same foundation of freedom, and there he trusted we might continue until the end of time, diffusing the blessings of liberty throughout the world, and extending national happiness to as great a perfection as humanity was capable of experiencing. At one time notions were entertained in his country that under the Constitution of the United States there was no authority whatever to enlarge the territorial dominions which belonged to them. But those doubts had long since been removed, and now the opinion of all Americans was that the *Government of the United States had the power in and by Congress, or by treaty, to obtain territory anywhere, whether contiguous or not.* And it was possible that some of the colonies which now flourished under the dominion of Her Majesty, and were proud of it, might, in process of time, find themselves under the stars and stripes which adorned the flag of the United States—and if there they came they would soon find they belonged to a country of which they and their children might have reason to be proud. But he trusted that day was far distant. *God forbid that any part of Her Majesty's dominions should be curtailed.* His Excellency, during the remainder of his speech, dwelt upon the desirableness and likelihood of amicable relations between England and the United States.

The toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers" was given by the noble Chairman, who incidentally remarked that a rule of the Society forbade talking party politics, and who paid a high tribute to the talents of the Prime Minister.

Mr. GLADSTONE was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

English Views of a North American Confederation.

From the London Times, March 12.

* * * There are those, of course, who have always regarded a North American Confederation with suspicion and distrust. Stated without reserve, their objection is that a territory which must, according to their view, be absorbed sooner or later by the United States, is hereby retained a little longer in allegiance to Queen VICTORIA, at a sacrifice of its own true interests and those of Great Britain. With an objection of this kind we cannot pretend to feel the least sympathy, resting, as it does, on misconceptions of fact as well as on fallacies of reasoning. If one thing be clearer than another, it is that confederation renders the United Provinces not more, but less, dependent on the mother country. It is no secret that, from the Imperial point of view, the project was favorably entertained in connection with the policy which throws upon colonies the main responsibility for their own defence. Henceforward, if British North America becomes stronger for the purposes of repelling aggression, it will be in spite of large reductions in the British garrison, and solely in consequence of her own increased efforts for self-protection. It is *worse than idle to represent this country as having established the Dominion of Canada to serve as a bulwark against the United States.* Though encouraged by the Imperial Government, the Confederation movement emanated from the Provinces themselves, and the Act of Confederation makes the Provinces more free than ever to dispose of themselves as they please. *If the mass of the people should hereafter desire to enter the American Union, of which there is no proof or symptom, England will assuredly not lift a finger to prevent it*, and, unless the mass of the population should desire it, the United States can

have no wish to receive them. Whether they gravitate in that direction by a natural law, and are destined one day to obey the centripetal force, we are not concerned to inquire. At present, they prefer Confederation under the British Monarchy, and they ought to know their own interests. Nova Scotia, especially, has profited by *the short-sighted fiscal policy of the United States*, and has not suffered what she apprehended from the protectionist tendencies of Canada. It is possible that *her coal trade may at some future time attract her toward the American Union* as much as her shipbuilding trade now repels her from it, but she is inhabited by much too business-like a population to annex herself "for an idea."

LIBERTY IN FRANCE.

Tumultuous Public Reunions in the Metropolis.

From Le Constitutionel, March 12.

The public meetings held yesterday evening in the Salles Molière and Robert, the latter called Salle de la Révolution et du Progrès, in the Boulevard Rochechouart, were of a very tumultuous character, and both were dissolved by the representative of authority. In the former M. SEBILLE presided, with MM. AMOUROUX and PAULET as his assessors. M. HELIGON spoke against the conscription and its influence on labor and produce. He kept continually wandering from his subject, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the Commissary of Police. He argued that soldiers were not free; that in the barracks efforts were made to excite them to hatred against the citizens:

"At the time of the invasion of Paris," said he, "the Governor, who was called, I believe, M. JOSEPH, had for a moment the idea of arming the people, but he was afraid of the Revolution. NAPOLEON I. declared that he had rather have to deal with the Cossacks on the Don than with the Cossacks of the Faubourg St. Martin."

On this the Commissary of Police gave another warning. The President maintained that the speaker was in order, and repeating his word inviting him to continue. The warning produced an indescribable tumult. The Commissary then rose to read the law, but not being able to make himself heard, pronounced the dissolution. The clamor still continued; the President protested against the dissolution and demanded that the law should be read; then the Commissary, taking advantage of a momentary cessation of the shouts, summoned the assembly to disperse. M. AMOUROUX, one of the assessors, began to harangue the audience; then menaces and invectives were addressed to the Commissary, who withdrew, however, without suffering any personal outrage. The hall was evacuated shortly after, and no disturbance took place outside the doors. The President of the meeting in the Rue Rochechouart was M. FERRAY, with MM. DAUDET and BACHELLERY for assessors. M. PEYROUTON, speaking of the French revolution, and referring particulary to the night of the 4th of August, said:

"That night was a promise of equality which has not yet been realized; but the day will come, and a proof may be found in the effervescence now prevalent in Paris."

A little after he cited these words of ROBESPIERRE:

"Kings and Princes are incorrigible; there is but one way of getting rid of them, and that is death."

A warning ensued. The President then, addressing himself to the meeting, said that he could only join in the language of the speaker, so M. PEYROUTON repeated his phrase with an air of defiance. Another warning was then rejected by the President, whose words seemed intended to provoke a hostile demonstration on the part of the assembly. He finished his speech, however, and was succeeded by M. BACHELLERY:

"I mean to speak," said he, "of the Consulate and the Empire. A foreigner had been pushed forward by the Revolution, and he was BONAPARTE. When a man pronounces that name he evokes the memory of a whole tissue of crimes, assassinations and infamies!"

This produced a third warning. M. FERRAY maintained that the speaker was quite in order, and obtained a salvo of applause. M. BACHELLERY protested and said:

"If my hearers see in my words an analogy between NAPOLEON I. and NAPOLEON III. so much the worse."

On these words the Commissary of Police dissolved the meeting, and made the usual requisition. The President declared the dissolution illegal, and in midst of the vociferations of the bystanders, of insults vented against the representative of authority, and menaces of personal assault, announced that for this once the meeting would retire and have recourse to legal methods (a written protest,) but that for the future, in presence of such a dissolution, the assembly would remain in permanence. The Commissary of Police, whom many threatened to throw into the cellar, could only effect his retreat by the aid of M. PETIT, one of the organizers of the meeting. The *procès-verbaux* of the infractions of the law of June 6, committed at these two meetings have been transmitted to the Judicial authorities.

OUR LEGATION IN SPAIN.

Reply of Hon. Horatio J. Perry to the Letter of Minister Hale.

MADRID, Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you for the few lines in which you begged your readers to suspend their judgment on the matters treated in a letter signed by the Hon. JOHN P. HALE on the 1st of January, and published in the TIMES of Feb. 7th, but I have hesitated to reply.

That letter is not of a kind which a man could decorously descend to answer, much less from the place where we both are. And I have failed to see any exigency of the public service which requires me to explain why Mr. HALE hates me, or why I pity him. The spectacle of an American Minister abroad, urged, as he says, by personal resentment and the desire of office, who turns round from the country where he is accredited to stab at his own Government, publicly accusing the Secretary of State of dabbling in corrupt jobs with a foreign Government, without alleging the slightest proof or evidence of so monstrous a charge, is in itself a fact of such a nature, that it will prove to be a severe chastisement to Mr. HALE.

I have nothing to add, for my own part. Our relative positions are no longer doubtful. Can anybody in America conceive a greater misfortune than to have served for three years under the orders of a superior with so little idea of the duties of his place as to be capable of writing that letter?

But in vindication of our public service and of our public respect, I ought to say that all these charges have before been made by Mr. HALE officially, and officially answered by me. The public documents not being at my disposal, I have petitioned the Senate and the Secretary of State by cable telegrams to have all these papers sent to the Senate, and I earnestly hope they will be printed. Meantime I may anticipate the declaration that all the charges are false and groundless.

The printed document which Mr. HALE cites is, in fact, a reprint of a pamphlet published in 1858, referring to the old South Atlantic Telegraph scheme, and it is so stated on the very page from which he quotes.

Between the years 1855 and 1861 I was not in the Government service. Telegraphic construction was my business. I laid down four submarine telegraph cables in the Mediterranean Sea, built several land lines, and was in correspondence with various Governments about the project mentioned. In 1859 I received a grant from Spain of the right of way for the lines of that project; no subsidy, no aid, no emolument from the Spanish Government, but the right of way secured for a term of years. That grant I held two years previous to taking service in this Legation in 1861.

The events which caused the old pamphlet of 1858 to be again printed in 1864, with other documentary evidence, in a case then pending in a court of justice, are all detailed in the papers on file in the Department of State, sent there by myself as the events occurred. There is nothing in them which I now regret or would wish to suppress. On the contrary, I take some pride in the part which it fell to my lot to perform in that business.

It is not the least of my services to have successfully defended for America the telegraphic routes which must unite us with the West India Islands, Panama, Central America, and the South American continent. At a time when we had war within and conspiracy abroad—a French army in Mexico and an Austrian Prince on an imperial throne, in the Summer of 1863—a telegraphico-diplomatic Congress was quietly assembled at Paris, by invitation of the Emperor, and a powerful combination organized to obtain control of those routes, and put those countries in telegraphic communication with Europe without passing through our Northern States. The keys of the system were the Spanish Islands. The Spanish Government yielded to the immense pressure put upon her, and the Spanish Ambassador at Paris signed the joint Convention to grant the right of way.

There remained no obstacle but the acquired rights obtained by me from years previous, and the determination not to yield them. If I had yielded, no doubt I might have escaped the subsequent strictures of Mr. HALE. But I would not yield; and when the Spanish Government could no longer resist unaided, I threw the question into Court and stopped the ratification by this Government of what its Ambassador at Paris had already signed.

In the defence thus undertaken and maintained by me, I am not aware that I have offended, in the smallest punctilio, the most exquisite sensibilities of the old Austrian school of diplomacy. I believe I know as much of its requirements as most of my countrymen, and I have always taken care not to jostle rudely so respectable a relic. But I did hearty and honest work, and a good deal of it, and furthermore, I constantly and faithfully reported that work as it went on, to the Government of President LINCOLN; and I have no motive to conceal the fact that, if there now exists an American line of cables to Cuba, and if the great future lines of ocean telegraph to connect us to the countries to the south and east of the United States are all to-day in the hands of Americans, diplomatically it is my work. I claim it; it cost me great effort, and I am satisfied with the result.

Perhaps, Sir, I have been long enough in our foreign service to have got over that species of bewilderment which seems to take hold of our spick-and-span diplomatists who find themselves for the first time introduced to the aristocracy of Europe, and are taken almost off their legs by the wiles of a Court. I certainly doubt whether impotency ought to be considered a necessary condition of American diplomacy, and whether the secret contempt which sometimes underlies those blandishments by which our men are emasculated, is the sentiment an American representative ought to inspire.

On the contrary, I believe that the representatives of America are sent to Europe for something else besides attending the *levées* of Kings and eating pheasants with a charming company which knows nothing, and cares less, for the live work of industrial and commercial progress America has to do in this half of the nineteenth century.

This said, what my countrymen have a right to hear clearly stated is, that since I took my second commission of Secretary of this Legation, in 1861, and while I was accidentally in charge of this mission for three years during the war, I have had no connection whatsoever with any contract with the Spanish Government, or any job, or work, or emolument of any description, proceeding from or done for or with the Spanish Government, directly or indirectly, for telegraphs, for canals, nor for any other purpose.

You may, if you see fit, insert this in the TIMES, with the grateful acknowledgments of

Your obedient servant,
HORATIO J. PERRY.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

A Vindication of the Law Pending in the Legislature.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune*, in its issue of Saturday last, is very severe on the Republican Senators who supported the Tax Commissioners' bill.

The TIMES, in its issue of this morning, asks how Republicans can support the bill?

In the list of the Republicans in the Senate who supported the bill are such sound lawyers as CROWLEY, FOLGER, KENNEDY and HALE, and whose personal integrity has never been questioned. The reasons which actuated them and their associates in supporting the bill are purely of a legal character, and to save the State from the danger of losing the portion of tax imposed on the City and County of New-York.

The bill was reported by Senator RICHARD CROWLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

In reporting the bill, Senator CROWLEY presented the following reasons for the passage of the bill:

That the office of Tax Commissioner was first created by the act of the Legislature passed March 30, 1855. By that act the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York was authorized to appoint three persons to be known as Tax Commissioners. The persons so appointed were to be classified into three classes—one to hold office one year, one two years, and one three years; and the Board of Supervisors was authorized, upon the expiration of the term of office of any Tax Commissioner, to make a similar appointment. This continued until 1857, when a law was passed providing that there should continue to be, as then provided by law, three Tax Commissioners, to be thereafter designated Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments; and it also declared that the persons then holding such office should continue to hold the same until the first Wednesday in July of 1859.

At the time of the passage of the acts, JOSEPH W. BROWN, JONATHAN W. ALLEN and AMOR J. WILLIAMSON were the Tax Commissioners, and continued to hold said office until their reappointments in May, 1859. The Legislature of 1859 gave the Comptroller of the City of New-York power to appoint these officers, who should hold office for the period of four years, and until others were appointed in their places. In May, immediately after the passage of this act, ROBERT T. HAWS, then the Comptroller, reappointed the old Commissioners.

At the end of the five years and in May, 1864, MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, then the Comptroller, removed the aforesaid Commissioners and appointed JONATHAN W. ALLEN, CHRISTIAN B. WOODRUFF and GEO. H. PURSER. The right of the Comptroller to renew the appointments was contested in the Courts, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals. The latter Court held that the authority of the Comptroller to make appointments to the office in pursuance of the act of 1859 was exhausted by a single exercise thereof, in substance declaring that the persons appointed by Mr. BRENNAN had no right to exercise the duties of the office. Under this decision the Commissioners appointed by Mr. BRENNAN were ousted, and the old Commissioners restored.

The office continued in this position until April, 1867, when the Legislature passed a law giving to the Governor and the Senate the authority to appoint three commissioners. Under this act Governor FENTON appointed three Tax Commissioners, who qualified and assumed the duties of the office. The constitutionality of this law was contested and taken to the Court of Appeals. That Court decided that the office of Commissioner of Taxes was exclusively a City one, and therefore the act was in violation of the Constitution of 1846. Under this decision the men appointed by the Governor were ousted, and the Commissioners of 1859 reinstated.

The Committee concludes by saying that the decision leaves the Commissioners of 1859 still holding over, and should either of the Commissioners die or resign, the office would no longer exist to make valid assessments, nor could any new taxes be levied or collected until fresh legislation should be had to put the office in working condition.

Under these circumstances your Committee have thought it proper, prudent and necessary to provide, by legislation, a remedy for the defects already existing in relation to this office, to remove the uncertainties relating thereto, and to avoid further litigation, as litigation and extra salaries have already cost the city in connection with this office, since 1864, over $200,000, springing from its present condition.

(Signed) RICHARD CROWLEY, Chairman.

This bill passed the Legislature last year almost unanimously. It received no opposition from Governor FENTON and his friends, but on the contrary it was advocated by them as necessary for the interests of the City and State, and on account of the absence of any law to sustain the present assumed Tax Commissioners in their office.

Through some difficulty among the Republican politicians to agree as to their two Commissioners, the Governor failed to approve the bill. Comptroller CONNOLLY has been reluctant to test the right of the Commissioners to hold the office, but any taxpayer can raise the question at any time.

If the question is raised, it is probable that the Courts will be obliged to decide there are no Tax Commissioners.

After Governor FENTON refused last year to sign the Tax Commissioners' bill, he appointed CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW in place of AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, deceased.

All lawyers concur that Governor FENTON had no legal authority to justify him in this appointment, and that if the right of Mr. DEPEW should be contested by any taxpayer he would be ousted.

The Governor assumed that he had the authority of appointment under the following provision of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "Every officer, the mode of whose appointment is not prescribed by the Constitution, or is not, or shall not be prescribed by law, shall be made by the Governor, and appointed by him with the consent of the Senate."

Now, only three months before the appointment of Mr. DEPEW by the Governor, the Court of Appeals decided that the appointments of Messrs. MILLEN and RAYMOND by the Governor and Senate, in 1867, under the provisions of the bill of that year, were invalid, as their appointment conflicted with the provision of the Constitution in reference to local officers, and that the office of Tax Commissioners of the City was a "local office."

If Governor FENTON had the right to appoint DEPEW, his appointment could only be at the "pleasure" of the Governor, and therefore the present Governor can appoint another Commissioner in place of DEPEW; but it is better law that the Governor has no right to appoint.

Conceding that ALLEN and BROWN have a good tenure-of-office by "holding over," what would be the position of affairs, as Senator CROWLEY asks, if either ALLEN or BROWN should die or resign? There would be only one Tax Commissioner remaining, while the law requires the votes of two to make a valid assessment.

Is it right to jeopardize the State or County tax by such a critical state of affairs?

Comptroller CONNOLLY has offered and pledged himself to appoint four Tax Commissioners, two of whom shall be Republicans, and two Democrats in politics, and that the positions under them shall be divided equally between the two parties.

But the question is above party politics, and upon the decision of it may depend the collection of the State and County tax for next year.

These are the considerations which actuated the Republican Senators in supporting the "Tax Commissioner's bill."

They are the same which actuated the Republican members of the Legislature last year in supporting almost unanimously the identical bill which is now before the Assembly.

A TAXPAYER.

OUR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Naval Reform Bill Before Congress—Admiral Porter.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very marked change is already observable in the conduct of the business of the Navy Department. Secretary BORIE and Admiral PORTER are earnestly and industriously at work, striving to restore the service to a state of efficiency, and remove the abuses which have hitherto been tolerated, if not encouraged. Reforms in various matters of detail have already been put in force, and an entire change in the system of transacting the business of the Department will be carried into effect as soon as the sanction of the House is obtained to the bill for the reorganization of the Navy, which passed the Senate last week.

The most important provision of that bill is the creation of a Board of Survey, to be composed of four naval officers, not lower in rank than the grade of Rear-Admiral. The members of the Board are to be appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate, and are to hold office for four years. The Board of Survey will examine all plans, models, specifications, estimates, &c., &c., for ships, machinery, naval buildings, plans and supplies of all kinds, and report in writing to the Secretary of the Navy. They will also make visits of inspection to the navy-yards, naval buildings, ships in port and in process of construction, and report in writing on the condition of the same. They will receive reports from the commanding officers of squadrons and single ships on foreign service, and transmit the same, with their written opinion thereon, to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Board of Survey will supersede the vicious system of Bureau management, which has lately controlled the operations of the Navy Department and caused incalculable loss and grievous disappointment to the country. With a civilian at the head of the Department, who is without practical knowledge of naval affairs, the head of a Bureau has had the sole control of all matters pertaining to the branch of the service which came under the direction of his office in the Department. The most notorious abuse of this power under the late Administration, occurred in the Bureau of Engineering. The late Engineer-in-Chief pursued his wild career unchecked, and squandered millions of the public money in following up absurd and fanciful theories, which had already been condemned by the leading engineers of England, France and the United States. The beautiful fleet of clipper ships, which an engineer of less erratic genius would have fitted with machinery of a simple character and proved efficiency, has been utterly ruined by the quackery of an ignorant and conceited official. This disaster could not have occurred had the proposed Board of Survey been in existence during the incumbency of Mr. WELLES.

The position of Admiral PORTER as the executive officer of the Department, has excited some comment in the public Press, and in more than one instance great injustice has been done to the gallant Admiral, as well as to the Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral PORTER is *ad interim* acting in the place of the proposed Board of Survey, and is managing the professional details of the Department with an intelligence and energy which has infused new life into all branches of the service. He undertook this labor at the earnest request of the President and the Secretary of the Navy, and is carrying it on without giving up his post of Superintendent of the Naval Academy. PORTER is probably the most industrious man in the district. He goes to Annapolis at 3 P. M., devotes his evenings to his work there, rises at 4 A. M., and works until 8, then to Washington by the train, and from 10 until 3 is the busiest man at the Navy Department.

Admiral PORTER's intrepidity, enterprise and activity are well known to the country. As a naval commander he needs no eulogy, but it may perhaps not be generally known that he is a severe student in all that relates to the naval systems of Europe, as well as to that of the United States. His thorough knowledge of every principle and detail which adds to the efficiency of the navies of Great Britain and France, can only be appreciated by those who have had a long personal experience and observation of the working of the systems on which the naval affairs of those countries are conducted.

To ignore the services of such a man, for the sole purpose of adhering to old precedents, would have been a mistake on the part of the President and Secretary which neither of them were likely to commit; and the President, by his association of Admiral PORTER with a gentleman of the highest standing in the commercial and financial circles of the country, has exhibited a sagacity which adds to his reputation for wisdom, and an accurate knowledge of men. The great gift of being able to select the best men to carry out his views, is strikingly shown in the President's selection of a Secretary and Executive officer for the Navy.

Yours truly, OBSERVER.

The Trades.

The Housesmith's Protective Association have passed a resolution that after the 1st of May next 50 cents a day additional wages shall be demanded in all those shops where Society men are in the majority. Their wages are now $3 to $4 50. The Association proposes to start a coöperative society.

The journeymen book and job printers on strike have not yet arranged matters with the eight employing firms still unwilling to accede to their scale. A secret meeting was held last night in reference to the interviews of the employers' and journeymen's Committees on Thursday. The number of female compositors employed since the present strike began, more than nine weeks ago, has much increased. They are estimated now at three hundred in this City.

Bricklayers' Union, No. 2, have decided that after the 1st May all their members shall strike against the employment of non-society men in shops where the former happen to be in the majority.

California and the Pacific Railroad.

Rev. WILLIAM H. MARTIN delivered an interesting lecture on this subject yesterday evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 161 Fifth-avenue. He described the mineral resources and the productions of the Pacific Coast, speaking highly of Alaska on account of its coal, lumber, furs and fisheries. He traced on the map the route of the three Pacific Railroads, and prophesied that they would be all completed in five years. He spoke also of the Chinese population on the Pacific Coast, and concluded with some remarks on the necessity of religious effort to keep pace with the spread of foreign peoples through our Western country.

The Case of the James Foster, Jr.—Verdict in the Case of One of the Victims.

The adjourned inquest in the case of the seaman from the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, who died at the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, was concluded last evening, at the Court-room, at Edgewater. The jury, through their foreman, Judge GARRETT, rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased, ALFRED ROBINSON and JAMES PETERSON, came to their deaths by brutal and inhuman treatment, inflicted upon them by the carpenter, boatswain and third mate (MURPHY) of the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, while on her late voyage from Liverpool to this port; that JAMES MOONEY came to his death from brutal and inhuman treatment inflicted upon him by the carpenter, boatswain, third mate (MURPHY) and the surgeon of the ship *James Foster, Jr.*, on her late voyage from Liverpool to this port."

The Holly Murder.

A man named EDWARD RYAN is at present confined in the Morristown jail, charged with the murder of JAMES HOLLY, whose mutilated body was found a few days since near the Drakeville station of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The day before the discovery of the body, RYAN, HOLLY, and a man named SWEENEY had been seen drinking in a saloon near the Morris and Essex Canal. SWEENEY is the chief witness against the prisoner.

Letter from General Custer's Command.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 24.

A letter has been received by R. M. RENNICK, Esq., from his son, Dr. WM. H. RENNICK, Surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry, dated from General CUSTER's camp at Medicine Bluff, March 1, 1869. The writer states that the command intended to break camp the next day and march in the direction of the Staked Plains, to observe the Indians in that quarter. Before leaving, the writer and other officers had a feast with Little Shield, an Arappahoe Chief, who was friendly to the whites. Half of the regiment were dismounted. They expect to make about fifteen miles a day in their search for the Indians. Dr. RENNICK writes that he has little expectation of reaching St. Louis before the middle of the Summer.

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DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, March 25, ANNIE ANDERSON, only child of Lewis and (late) Annie Anderson.
The funeral will be held from the residence of Alfred Anderson, on Sunday at 2½ o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited.

ACKER.—On Thursday, March 25, PETER ACKER, Sr., aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Episcopal Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, March 29, at 1½ P. M. The train leaving New-Haven Depot at 11½ arrives in time for funeral.

BAILY.—On Friday, March 26, ANNIE LOUISE, twin daughter of Lewis and Annie M. Baily, in the 2d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 84th-st., second house west of 8th-av.

BROOKE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 26, after a short illness, PIERCE B. BROOKE, in the 58th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 170 Congress st., on Monday, March 29, at 11 A. M., without further notice.

FRAZIER.—On Friday, March 26, at her late residence in Brooklyn, of dropsy of the heart, CONSTANTIA FRAZIER, widow of Thomas Frazier, in the 73d year of her age.
Notice of the funeral will be published in the issue of this paper of Monday, the 29th inst.

GARNER.—On Tuesday, March 23, THOMAS GARNER, son of the late Thomas Garner, aged 30 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 381 5th-av., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

HENDRICKS.—On Thursday morning, March 25, URIAH HENDRICKS, in the 67th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 414 5th-av., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 29th inst., without further notice.

HASKELL.—On Friday, March 26, JULIA A., wife of George B. Haskell.
The friends of the family and members of Enterprise Lodge No. 228, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 10 Willow-place, Brooklyn.
☞ Boston and Auburn papers please copy.

MAGOVERN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 26, JOSEPHINE G., daughter of John F. and Josephine Magovern, aged 7 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of J. M. Greenwood, No. 115 Remsen-st., on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILLS.—On Thursday, March 25, EMMA REED, only daughter of Robert J. and Mary F. Mills, aged 1 year and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her father, No. 708 2d-av., at 10 A. M. this day, (Saturday,) the 27th inst. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn.

MITCHELL.—At Pelham, on Friday, March 26, HATTIE W., youngest child of Robert M. and Elizabeth Mitchell, aged 3 years and 7 months.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her uncle, Joseph S. Jones, No. 61 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCOVEL.—On Thursday morning, March 25, KATE SCOVEL, wife of C. P. Scovel, in the 40th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 294 7th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Strict Observance Lodge No. 94, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 24, WM. W. TITUS, in the 34th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 228 Carlton-av.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday the great dismal room, known as the Exchange Salesroom, looked more cold and barren than ever before. The day was rainy and uncomfortable, the room almost empty, and its general appearance desolate. A few gentlemen were present, chatting over the doings of the week, comparing ideas, and prophecying all sorts of things for the week to come. The scene was very far from pleasant, and the few persons gathered together far from hopeful. The weather, perhaps, had some little effect, and helped to dampen the enthusiasm of the small group of would-be hopefuls. At any rate, it seemed impossible for them to communicate to any individuals outside of their own circle the slightest degree of cheerfulness. Friday and Saturday are always very dull days. The important sales are held earlier in the week, and after Thursday, sales are seldom made, unless some auctioneer is overcrowded, and obliged to encroach upon the recognized days of rest. Truly just now a lull is desirable; a little time to rest, recuperate and reflect may prove profitable to all, and after the experience of the past week, it is quite possible that these few days of quiet may prove of advantage to the market.

The market for some time has been too speculative. It requires toning down; it needs to be rid of several unpleasant elements, to be made more honest and reliable, and to regain the public confidence it once possesed, but which it seems now to have almost entirely lost. The indications are that such a change will be made. The persons most interested are convinced that the present manner of selling is not only unprofitable, but that it is rapidly leading to a state which will prove ruinous, and for their own sakes they probably will take the matter in hand and correct the abuses which now are injurious to all, the buyer and seller alike.

To-day but very little will be done, but for Monday several important sales are announced. The general belief now is that the market will then open firmly and hold steadfast during the week, that no extravagant prices will be obtained, but that all truly desirable pieces of property will be sold at good fair rates.

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West 10th-st., n. s., 85.10 ft. e. of Greenwich-av., 60x19 ... 11,375
76th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Avenue A, 102.2x175x 51.1x100x51.1x75 ... 10,250
78th-st., s. s., 175 st. e. of Madison-av., 100.2x18.9 .. 21,000
57th-st., 62 ft. e. of Bloomingdale road ... 5,450
87th-st., s. e. corner Bloomingdale road, 62.9x25.2 x68x25 ... 10,600
100th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.8 ... 7,000
107th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., irregular ... nom.
118th-st., n. s., 273 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20.7x100.11 ... 7,800
122d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100.11x100 ... 10,400
128th-st., s. s., 25x99.11, between 4th and 5th avs. 5,000
128th-st., n. s., 465 ft. w. of 4th-av., 99.11x25 ... 4,000
129th-st. n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11 ... 9,750
187th-st., n. s., centre line of block, 100x200 ... 2,500
3d-av., e. s. 25 ft. s. of 49th-st., 25x100 ... 44,250
6th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 49th-st., 25x100 ... nom.
6th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 49th-st., 25x100 ... nom.
Av. A, e. s., 100.2 ft. s. of 73d-st., 98x25 ... 2,500

Leases Recorded.

Chrystie-st., No. 6, 6 years, per year ... $550
Delancey-st., s. w. corner of Columbia-st., 2 years, per year ... 1,284
West 10th-st., No. 123, 1 year, per year ... 800
3d-av., No. 865, 3 years, per year ... 960

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Tillary-st.. 151.7x42.1 x151.8x47.6 ... $14,250
Adelphi-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 63.11 x100 ... 11,000
Adelphi-st., w. s., 163.11 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.8x100 ... 11,000
Broadway, s. w. s., 69.7 ft. n.w. of Gates-av., 20x 61.4x28.3x81.4 ... 6,200
Carroll-st. and 7th-av., s. e. cor., 96.5x80.11x96x72. 7,000
Cedar-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 25x 90 ... 700
Diamond-st. and Schenectady-av., s. w. corner, 100x100 ... 312
Degraw-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Smith-st., 19.8x50.4 ... 7,000
Diamond-st., s. w. s., adjoining John Nefus, lots Nos. 93 to 104, inclusive, T. H. Braisted's ... 1,248
Fisher-place, w. s., 138.5 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 50x192 6,100
Frost-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 100x 125x98x2x123.6 ... } 6,000
William and Richards sts., n. w. corner, 100x100 }
Herbert and North Henry sts., s.e. corner, 100x100 }
Furnald-st. and Brooklyn-av., s. e. corner, centre line, 387.7x260 ... 5,580
Hampden-st., e.s., 80 ft. s. of Auburn-place, 25x100 7,800
Hancock-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 176 x100 ... 4,500
Huron-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x50 ... 1,875
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 223.6 ft. w. of Reid-av., 76x100 8,500
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 45 ft. s. of Ainslie-st., 22x60 ... 4,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100 ... 1,850
Monroe-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100 ... 1,825
Navy-st., e. s., 128 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x100.6 ... 7,150
Orange-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 28.9x 100 ... 11,500
President-st., n. s., 170 ft. e. of Henry-st., 22.4x 100 ... 21,000
Prince-st., e. s., 196.5 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 85x16.4 x30x37.10x65 ... 800
River-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100 ... 2,000
Rutledge-st., s. s., lots Nos. 92 and 113 ... 1,500
Smith-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Butler-st., 25x80 ... 4,500
Wadsworth-st., e. s., lot No. 124, G. Nostrand's map ... nom.
West-st., e. s., 375 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100 ... 1,100
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 64.9x 81.2x34.2x59.8 ... 1,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Grand-av., 60x100 ... 2,475
2d-place, n. s., 125 ft. e. of Henry-st., 16.3x133.5 ... } 1,500
North 7th-st., s. w. s., lot No. 55, Frost & Co.'s map ... }
Pacific-st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of Utica-av., indefinite }
Schuyler-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Utica-av., 100x— ... }
North 7th-st., n. s., lot No. 114, Frost & Co.'s map nom.
9th-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 20x75 ... 3,300
27th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 50x200 ... 3,700
20th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 150x100x100x100 } 3,250
19th-st., s. w. s., 356.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 131.9x200x 173.9x— ... }
Fulton-av., s. s., 560.6 ft. e. of Classon-av., 16x117. 3,225
Johnson-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Suydam-st., 100x100 x100x50 ... 750
Lafayette-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x 100 ... 500
Reid-av. and Marion-st., n. e. corner, 100x100 ... 4,000
Sheffield-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 50x 151.6 ... 1,000
Shepard-av., w. s., lots Nos. 24, 26, block No. 18, New-Lotts ... 400
Webster-av., n. s., 91 ft. w. of 1st-st., 91x180.3 ... } 2,000
Webster-av., s. s., 270 ft. w. of 2d-st., 111.2x90 ... }
Plot at New-Utrecht, adjoining C. Prince's property, on Bay, house and lot ... 6,900

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, 28 ft. s. of Lawton-st., 3 yr's, per y'r. $240
Grand-st., No. 107½, 4 years, per year ... 800
Ross-st., No. 226, 3 years, per year ... 1,000
Washington and Water sts., n. e. corner, 3¾ y'rs, per year ... 1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Far Rockaway.

Rockaway road, e. s., adjoining Gantz's, 9 acres. $3,000

Hempstead.

Bethpage road, n. s., adjoining McBrair's, 27 acres $8,500

Jamaica.

Jamaica road, adjoining Bensel's, 1½ acres ... } $5,000
L. I. R. R., s. s., adjoining Bensel's, 7 acres ... }

Oyster Bay.

Coles-st., s. s., McGeoy's property, 100x100 ... $270
Tappentown road, e. s., adj. Valentine's, indft. } 5,000
Tappentown road, e. s., adj. McQueen's, 50 acrs }

Ravenswood.

Hunter-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Harris-av., 25x100 .. $1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

William-st., s. w. s., 330 ft. s. e. of Morris-place, 130x146 ... $4,500
2d-av., s. e. s., lot No. 64, Claremont, 120x180 ... 1,900

White Plains.

Railroad-av., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Spring-st., indeft .. $500

West Farms.

Central-av., e. s., Townsend Poole's property, 23 44-100 acres ... $117,220
Washington-av., n. w. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Columbia-av., 50x100 ... 200
Washington-av., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Columbia-av., 50x100 ... 200

Yonkers.

Hudson River Railroad, e. s., Jas. M. Morrison's property, 2 acres ... $10,000
Warburton-av., e. s., 361 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 50 x133 ... 11,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Academy-st., n. s., portion of H. Naier's, 240x87 .. $4,700
Astor-st., w. s., 25 ft. from Sherman, 25x104 ... 1,350
Franklin-place, n. e. s., 25 ft. e. of Richard's lot, 25x90 ... 4,100
Kinney and Church sts., n. w. corner, 42x72 ... 5,700
Wickliffe-st. and Milton-st., s. w. corner, 26x92 ... 6,500

East Orange.

Plot adjoining R. H. Vanderhoff's, 25x100 ... $4,250

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., n. s., lots Nos. 25, 26, block No. 427, city map, 50x100 ... $1,600
Mercer-st., n. s., lots No. 24, block No. 427, city map, 25x100 ... 800
Wayne-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of Colgate-st, 25x100 ... 800
Lots Nos. 22, 23, and slice of 24, block No. 60, Van Vorgts's Farm ... 9,450

Hoboken.

River and 6th sts., n. w. corner, 50x100 ... $13,000

Hudson City.

Bergen-av., w. s. 317 ft. n. of Van Vorst-st., 16.8x 100 ... $3,000

Bergen and Greenville.

New-Jersey Railroad and Morris Canal, 50 ft. n. e. of, about 22 acres ... $33,984
New-Jersey Railroad and Morris Canal, 50 ft. s. e. of, about 22 acres ... 21,626

Weehawken.

Broad-st., n. s., 922 ft. e. of Pollock's land, 25x70. $500

Union.

Union-place, n. s., lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, block No. 4, 75x77 ... $5,500
2d-st., s. s., lot No. 13, Wm. H. Danielson's map, 25x102 ... 200

Kearney.

Sandford-av. and Bergen-st., all block "F," Ogden's Farm ... $1,320
Jersey City road, lots Nos. 15, 16 ... } Block "A," Ogden's Farm .. 620
Ann-st., lots Nos. 19, 20 ... }

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BRADHURST ESTATE.

The easterly half of the block bounded by 146th and 147th sts. and

AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS,

containing about

33 LOTS.

They will be sold in plots of one or more lots, to suit buyers, and upon easy terms. For maps and other particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

AUDUBON PARK.

A plot of TWENTY-FOUR LOTS, fronting on this Park and the junction of the

GRAND AND RIVER DRIVES.

The location is first-class, surrounded with RESIDENCES OF WEALTHY CITIZENS, and replete with ALL STREET IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING GAS AND WATER.

For further particulars apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in East 57th-st., north side, 110 feet west of 2d-av.; just finished in best manner, complete in every respect, including gas fixtures. 57th-st. is 100 feet wide, ground high, neighborhood excellent. Price $18,750; two-thirds bond and mortgage. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., (MURRAY Hill,) a new and modern-built house, finished in most elegant taste; four stories; 20.6x60; lot 100. This house must be examined to be properly valued; may be had with furniture if desired. For permits apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, the first-class three-story high-stoop brownstone house No. 137 East 59th-st., one door from Lexington-av.; terms easy. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

$20,000—FOR SALE IN EAST 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., a three-story high-stoop 20 feet house, in good order, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CUMBERLAND-ST., OPPOsite Washington Park, two five-story brown-stone houses, and two on Clermont-av., near Green-av.; price low; terms easy. Inquire on premises. T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner.

FOR SALE—NO. 167 WEST 34TH-ST., A beautiful brown-stone high-stoop four-story house, in splendid order; size 21x50x75; price $36,000. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house, No. 16 West Washington-place. Size, 22x46, lot 95. Price $27,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STORE PROPERTY IN THE Bowery, desirably located, will be sold at a bargain on account of illness of owner. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE, neatly furnished with every convenience; $5,000 cash; price $18,000; brown-stone front; eight rooms; high basement. Apply to the owner, 210 East 46th-st.

NOS. 333 AND 361 WEST 23D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

THE GRAND PLATEAU.

A plot of THIRTY-FOUR LOTS, running from 150th-st. northerly, and fronting on the

GRAND BOULEVARD AND MORNINGSIDE AVENUE.

The grade of these lots is about 100 FEET ABOVE TIDE-WATER; run through from the Boulevard to the avenue 200 feet,

OVERLOOKING THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR MANY MILES,

making them the MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES on the island. They will be SOLD IN PLOTS OF TWO OR MORE LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

HARLEM—5TH-AV. LOTS, 100X110, DOUBLE cottages, stable, corner 131st-st. and 5th-av., for sale. Owner, No. 118 East 23d-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

INVESTORS

IN BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE should not fail to make a PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF THE 400 SPLENDID LOTS situated in the 21ST, LATE 9TH, WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, WITHOUT RESERVE,

At 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

THE LOTS ARE ALL SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON HALSEY, MACON, DECATUR, McDONOUGH AND BAINBRIDGE STS., HOPKINSON, SARATOGA AND HOWARD AVS., NEAR BROADWAY AND FULTON-AV.

EVERY LOT WILL BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF PRICE. THE SALE WILL BE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE THIS SEASON.

Terms liberal. Maps at the offices of the auctioneers, Nos. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs. some of those elegant four-story high-stoop brownstone-front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23x48; lots 90 to 110 feet. The twenty-three-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, facing south. These houses have been built by days' work, in the most thorough manner, under the supervision of the owner. All modern improvements replete. Black-walnut front and vestibule doors, stairs and stair-casings of the most elegant design, black-walnut sash, and French-plate glass; dining-room and hall wainscoted in black walnut, independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash-basins, butter-pantry, &c.; about 18 rooms, 12 pantries, and any amount of drawers for table-linen, &c.; hot-air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes' by Green-av. cars from Fulton-ferry; five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance.

Price, $25,000 to $35,000; about one-half cash; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession. Apply, on the premises, to THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

MAGNIFICENT

FULTON-AVENUE LOTS, situated on the SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FULTON and WASHINGTON AVS., BROOKLYN. at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

LOOK OUT

FOR JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT SALE OF 400 LOTS.

Situated in the Twenty-first Ward, late Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, to take place on TUESDAY, March 30, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. The owners of the property have given the auctioneers positive instructions to sell every lot offered without reserve.

Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HALSEY-ST. LOTS.

To be sold absolutely by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange.

2 SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS.

BAINBRIDGE-ST., TWENTY-FIRST WARD. To be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange.

M'DONOUGH-ST. LOTS.

Splendid lots on this fine street will be sold absolutely by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 30.

WATSON'S

MAP OF BROOKLYN will be furnished without charge to all who will make a personal examination of the choice lots on BROOKLYN-AV., FURNALD AND WEBSTER STS., to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on THURSDAY, April 1, at the Exchange.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HOPKINSON-AV.,

TWENTY-FIRST WARD, LATE NINTH WARD. Brooklyn lots at auction without reserve, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 30.

MACON-ST. LOTS.

Without reserve, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange Salesroom.

ON MONDAY, 29TH MARCH, GREAT sale of East New-York property by JOHNSON & MILLER. See Brooklyn papers and large and small posters of Snediker estate.

DECATUR-ST. LOTS.

Twenty-first Ward, late Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

READ THE TERMS.

SEVENTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE. GREAT CONTINUATION SALE OF THREE HUNDRED CHOICE MASPETH LOTS, not offered on THURSDAY LAST FOR WANT OF TIME. JOHNSON & MILLER will positively, without limit or reservation, sell at 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the balance of the VAN MATER ESTATE, consisting of 300 choice lots situated on the best part of the farm, within a short distance of the Railroad Station, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools and other improvements. The mansion, barns and outbuildings will be included in the sale.

Free tickets over the Flushing Railroad will be given to all who will examine the property. Maps and tickets at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

SARATOGA AND HOWARD AVS. LOTS.

TWENTY-FIRST, LATE NINTH WARD, BROOKLYN,

To be sold absolutely at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 30, at the Exchange.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, with 15 acres, or more, if desired; one of the most delightful residences in that State. House 90x70 ft., 3 stories and attic, principally constructed of stone, with full supply of excellent water throughout the house, from living springs, and all the conveniences of a city house; outbuildings consist of first-class stone stable and carriage-houses, green-house, orange-house, 2 vineries in full bearing; gardener's lodge, cow-house, and all the usual buildings on a gentleman's country seat; fully supplied with water from springs; 6 acres in pleasure grounds, 2 large fish-ponds with fountains and cascades, large garden, &c.; imported fruit trees of choice varieties; also shade and forest trees and evergreens in great variety. There is a brook running through the place. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE MOHEGAN, WESTchester County, four miles from Peekskill, nine miles south of Lake Mahopac, and adjoining the residence of G. Merle, Esq., of Brooklyn, large Swiss cottage, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, laundry, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., carriage-house with five stalls and three finished rooms for servants, ice-house, filled; on the lake there is adock, boat and bath house; grounds, which consist of 7½ acres, are tastefully laid out with every variety of shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees, and commands an extended view of the mountain scenery and lake; never-failing wells of excellent water. Also the furniture, if desired. Possession given immediately. For price, permit and views, apply to P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERsey, the country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing fifty acres and upward, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house and ice-house, filled, and all other necessary outbuildings; the buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, passing under a railroad bridge, has been lately made, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SHOREfront farm at Sag Harbor, L. I., of eighty-five acres; a good house, barn, (60 feet,) carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, &c.; bathing, gunning, fishing, on your own premises; one of the pleasantest Summer residences on the island; muck and sea-weed on the premises for manure for the farm; branch Long Island Railroad will be completed this Summer; will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for City property. For particulars inquire of A. M. BENNET, Cashier's Office, Custom-house, New-York, where photographic views can be seen.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, in Nevada City, California, consisting of an excellent fruit ranch, situated half a mile from the city, suitable for either silk culture or a dairy; there is a handsome dwelling-house on the place, with outbuildings, plenty of excellent water, all kinds of choice fruits, flowers, &c., in abundance; together with about 100 acres of unimproved land, in which are 10 or 12 large, undeveloped gold-bearing quartz lodes; the whole belonging to a widow lady who is desirous of returning to the States, and who would sell low for cash, or would exchange for City property. Address Post Office Box No. 5,205 New-York City.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE AND convenient frame residence, with twelve large, airy rooms, water in and gas throughout; hot air and other modern improvements; with more than three lots of land, in an excellent neighborhood in the City of Paterson, N. J., within two minutes' walk of the Erie Railway depot, and fifty minutes' car ride of City Hall. Trains to and from New-York almost every hour of the day and evening. For terms and particulars apply to ANDREW J. SANDFORD, Paterson, N. J.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, an elegant residence, suitable for the Summer and Winter; the house and buildings, which are modern, are of brick and stone, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner; the grounds, of about eleven acres, are very beautiful; fine river and inland views, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to T. W. HOLLISTER, Esq., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—DESIRABLE RESIdence for sale, situated on the corner of High and Mercer sts.; high ground, fine view, and near the centre of the city; house contains 15 rooms, hot and cold water and gas; warmed by the latest improved steam apparatus; size of lot, 100 by about 130; on the rear is a brick stable and carriage-house 27x60 feet, with billiard-room up stairs; the whole in perfect order. Photographs and particulars by applying to FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., N. Y., between 11 and 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most beautiful situations on the Hudson River; large, commodious house; elegantly furnished; bath-room, water-closet, billiard-room, and every convenience of a City house; barn, stables, ice-house, and out-buildings for all purposes; fruit of every variety in abundance; about 70 acres. A short distance from Fishkill Landing. Apply to A. W. LORD, No. 11 Wall-st., in Room No. 14, up stairs.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, near Tarrytown; 25 acres, new house, 30x40, filled in with brick, 13 large rooms, fine lawn, shade, ornamental and fruit trees, two splendid brooks of water containing trout; grounds in a high state of cultivation; no stone; location perfectly healthy. Apply on the premises, near Hall's Corners, Westchester County, or of G. B. HAMMOND, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—STAMFORD, CONN.—A VERY desirable residence situated on the street, in the village, ten minutes' walk from the depot; house 25 feet front, 40 feet deep, with dining-room extension; it contains thirteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, &c.; lot 40x450 feet, with an excellent garden, and fine stable with four stalls. Apply to D. ROBINS, No. 147 Lexington-av., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR LLEWELLYN Park, on the Mountain—Handsome RESIDENCE and nearly 14 acres in lawn and garden; stable, gardener's house and outhouses; house with gas and water complete; views unsurpassed. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Madison, N. J., with 4¾ acres; house large, with conservatory attached, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c.; carriage-house, fine ornamental grounds, with abundance of shade and fruit trees. Photograph of the place, with description, can be seen at W. PHYFE'S, No. 46 West 13th-st.

FARMS OF 5 TO 150 ACRES, WITH and without buildings. Also country residences, with grounds, for sale at Tappan, on Northern New-Jersey Railroad, one hour from New-York. A good business stand to be sold low. Inquire of JAMES BARTOW, Tappan Station.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUtiful country residence in Westchester County, near the Sound, and one hour from New-York, embracing everything desirable in a country residence. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, Real Estate Agents, No. 162 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A dwelling-house in the City, a beautiful country residence, with six acres of ground, in Westchester County, convenient to City. Address RIVERSIDE, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, SNUG LITtle place of three acres, beautiful situation, cottage house, with outbuildings in good repair; $3,500, if sold at once; land alone worth the money. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

$10,000.—IN PRINCETON, N. J.—A handsome, well-built, modern house, in perfect order; 11 rooms, with furniture; most desirable spot in the borough. Inquire on the premises, Stockton-st., adjoining Edge Hill.

$6,000.—FLUSHING, L. I., HOUSE 24x32, lot 50x148 feet, containing ten rooms, on Sanford, fifth house east of Bown-av., five minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises. J. B. ACKERMAN.

ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD, 1½ hours from New-York, two acres of land, with new house, containing 13 rooms and all modern improvements; price $10,000. Inquire of W. W. GEER, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., rear office, first floor, 10 to 2 P. M.

A HOME FOR ALL—$1,200 TO $50,000. DEscriptive list of houses at Elizabeth and vicinity sent free. J. M. MEEKER, No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. Y.

AT RIVERSIDE—THIRTY MILES BY New-Haven Railroad—Country seats, cottages, farms, building sites; all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge Station, Conn.

COTTAGE AND 7 ACRES, WITH barn, fruit, &c., one and a-half hours from New-York; only $2,500; a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

1,500 ACRES IN OCEAN COUNTY, N. J., on the railroad, suitable for dividing into fruit and truck farms and cranberry lots; will be sold low. S. H. SHREVE, No. 44 Nassau-st.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Two handsome cottages near the Stetson House. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN CITY OF RAHWAY, one hour from Cortlandt-st.; 22 trains each way; four tasty houses, large lots, only $2,500 each; also, beautiful house, fine grounds, filled with fruit, only $8,000; also, choice selection of lots, from $150 to $500; terms very easy. FLEMING, No. 146 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE PLACE IN MELrose, Westchester County; price $7,000; $2,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises, third house on Springfield-st., west of Courtland-av., left-hand side.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SUMMER RENT IN THE COUNTRY.—An elegant and handsomely furnished house, supplied with the usual conveniences of a first-class residence, within three minutes' walk of the depot at the junction of the Hartford and New-Haven, and the Providence and Fishkill Railroads, five miles south of Hartford; location pleasant and unusually healthy; trains to and from Hartford every hour; terms for three or four months, $150 per month; none but a family of undoubted respectability need apply; pasturage or stabling for horses if desired. Address, for particulars, Box No. 52 Newington Junction, Conn.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st., offers to let:

The three-story brick house No. 125 Waverley-place; has gas, bath, range, hot and cold water; will put in good order and give three years' lease to a good tenant; rent per annum, $1,300.

Also store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley-place; rent per annum, $1,000.

Also house No. 46 Hudson-st., with No. 45 Thomas-st., with five years' lease, an L lot; $3,500.

Also four-story b. s. f. house 322 West 14th-st.; $3,000.

WANTED—A DESIRABLE TENANT FOR the second story, together with two rooms on the fourth story of a first-class brown-stone house; the rest of the dwelling occupied by the owner and family, consisting of three adults; none need apply but parties without children and with unexceptionable referencos. Address Box 3,893 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., A VILLA residence having seven good-sized and four smaller rooms above the basement, with a half acre of ground, on Summit-av. and Colden-st., within fifteen minutes, by horse-cars, of the Hoboken Ferries. Apply to JAS. & JNO. R. MONTGOMERY, No. 107 Wall-st, or to MACY & CO., corner 6th-av. and 13th-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON 5TH-AV.—AN extra and very large and elegantly furnished house, for one year, at the expiration of which period, quite likely, a further lease of one, two or three or more years can be had. Rent to a private family only, $10,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 216 East 45th-st., consisting of four rooms on basement floor and six rooms on parlor floor, with every modern improvement; house thirty feet front, and in splendid order, with bath, range, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures; rent $68; can be seen from 12 to 2; private house. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO LET—HOBOKEN—THE FIRST-CLASS frame cottage, southeast corner of Hudson and 2d sts., Hoboken; house has 10 rooms; furnished with gas and water; large yard, with fruit, flowers, shrubbery, &c.; and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Rent $800. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 191 West-st., New-York.

TO LET—SEASON OR YEAR, FULLY FURnished or otherwise, a very desirable first-class country residence in all respects, being located in the best neighborhood; near depot, schools, churches, &c. Particulars and photograph carte. Address OWNER, Stamford, Conn.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., MAY 1, A first-class three-story and extension corner brick house, containing fourteen rooms and all modern improvements; location first-class; rent $1,200. For further particulars address JOHN D. MITCHELL, No. 21 Clinton-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A LARGE frame dwelling on York-av., containing about fifteen rooms, gas and water through the house; a good stable on the premises; about half a mile from the depot; rent, $1,000. For particulars inquire of JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—A very desirable furnished house, No. 280 Washington-av., corner of Greene, Brooklyn; two-story and finished attic, 28x80; terms, $200 per month. For further particulars apply to E. O. HOLT, No. 174 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK houses Nos. 32 and 36 West 23d-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel; also, the four-story brown-stone-front house No. 164 West 34th-st. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—AT KINGSBRIDGE, DWELLING house, containing 12 rooms, together with 3½ acres of land; fruit, &c.; salt-water bathing; rent $750. Apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-basement house No. 203 10th-av., one door from 23d-st.; contains sixteen rooms, with gas, water, kitchen-range and bath-room; will be rented to one or two families. Call at the house and see the owner.

TO LET—ON VILLA-PLACE, MOTT HAVEN, in first-class neighborhood, several stylish, roomy and convenient houses, with modern improvements—one for $540. CHAS. EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, or on premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND ATTIC house, No. 132 East 25th-st.; will be rented, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession; open from 11 to 2; rent $190 per month. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, and in the most complete order. To a strictly private family it will be rented on very favorable terms. Apply at No. 18 Murray-st.

TO LET—IN THE BEST PART OF 2D-AV., No. 136; the house is extra width, four stories, with basement, sub-cellar and rear extension of three stories; rent $2,500. Apply to EDW'D AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE DWELLING-house, No. 76 West 11th-st.; rent, $2,000; also, a furnished house at Poughkeepsie at $125 a month. For permits, apply to JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-house No. 319 West 28th-st.; four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front; possession in April; rent $2,400 per annum. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 191 West-st.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 16th-st., near 5th-av.; $3,600 unfurnished, or $4,800 elegantly furnished; West 55th-st., $3,500 unfurnished. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AT MAMARONECK—TO RENT—A COTtage house of twelve rooms, one-half acre of ground, nice garden; rent, $400. J. A. DELANOY, Insurance Office, No. 124 Bowery.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high basement house in 12th-st., between 3d and 4th-av.; modern improvements. Address W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., near Bowery.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

NOTICE.

The Elegant and Extensive WAREHOUSES, OFFICES AND CELLARS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., At Their Depot, St. John's Park, TO RENT.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen commodious cellars, nine feet in height, finished in the most substantial manner.

For terms and further particulars apply on the premises, corner of Varick and Laight streets, second floor, to JAMES A. SUYDAM.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.

And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST., APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 6 BROAD-ST.,

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

VALUABLE BUSINESS LOCATION ON FULTON-ST. TO LET OR LEASE.—The fourth story of the COMMERCIAL BUILDING, corner Fulton and Nassau sts.; can be divided into two or three rooms if desired. Steam power can be furnished. Also, rooms on second floor. Apply to E. S. RALPHS, Cashier's desk, *Commercial Advertiser* Office.

OFFICES TO RENT.—BANKING OFFICE first story, No. 74 Broadway; also, large first-story office No. 9 New-st., fronting the Gold Exchange. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, the five-story stone-front building, 50x100, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A YEAR, BY A GENTLEman and wife, May 1, in a strictly private family, with references, a second floor front room, (or back room, if Southern exposure,) closets, hot and cold water, unfurnished, without board, between 4th and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th sts. Terms not to exceed $40 per month. Address M., Box No. 1,416 Post Office, New-York.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON MADISON-AV. AND 58TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—Three lots southwest corner of Madison-av. and 58th-st.; each 25x100 feet.

58TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 58th-st., 100 feet west of Madison-av.; each 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON GRAND BOULEVARD AND 81ST-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

The four valuable lots on the southeast corner of the Boulevard and 81st-st., with two lots in the rear on 81st-st. Book maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON GRAND BOULEVARD AND 88TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

Four lots on the southwest corner of the Boulevard and 88th-st.

88TH-ST.

NINE LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE FRONT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF 88TH-ST., Between the Boulevard and 11th-av. INCLUDING THE AVENUE FRONT. The above-described lots are BUT 700 FEET DISTANT from RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 36TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

8TH-AV.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 36th-st. The store is 25x60; lot 25x100 feet. Possession May 1.

Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 35TH-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story English basement brown-stone front house thereon, situate on the north side of West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 41. The house is about 60 feet deep, with extension; contains the modern improvements and is in good order. Lot 18.9x98.9.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 338 BOWERY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOWERY—The lot of land with the three-story brick front store thereon situate on the west side of the Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones sts., and known as No. 338. The main building is 43 feet deep, with a one-story extension, making the store 73 feet deep; has plate-glass windows, and is in good order. Possession 1st May next.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND HORATIO STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The plot of land situate on the southeast corner of Washington and Horatio sts., being 75 feet front on Washington-st., 85 feet on Horatio-st., 74.10½ on the easterly side, and 90.4 on the southerly side. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON PARK-ROW, ANN-ST., EAST BROADWAY, DIVISION, SPRING, 3D-ST. AND 1ST-AV., 32D-ST., LEXINGTON-AV., 65TH AND 66TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, (sale by order of Joseph W. Dugliss, Administrator for heirs of Hosea Dugliss, deceased:)

PARK-ROW AND ANN-ST.—The plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Park-row, running through to Ann-st., and known as No. 11 Park-row, and Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Ann-st. This property is in the centre of the business portion of the City, immediately opposite the lower end of the Park, the site selected for the New-York Post Office; well located for a banking-house, insurance or other offices, for which purposes it has unusual advantages, not only by reason of its frontage on two thoroughfares, which afford plenty of light and air, but also by its immediate proximity to many similar institutions, and to many of our public offices. It will be sold subject to a lease which expires May 1, 1870.

ANN-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot of land No. 15 Ann-st., on the northerly side, between Park-row and Theatre-alley, 20x61 feet.

ANN-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot No. 19 Ann-st., northeasterly corner of Theatre-alley, 20 feet front, 26 feet rear by 30 feet in depth.

SPRING-ST.—The lot of ground, with the four-story brick house on the front of the lot and the three-story brick house on the rear, on the southerly side of Spring-st., 47 feet 6 inches westerly from Elizabeth-st., known as No. 18 Spring-st.: lot 23.9x123.6.

1ST-AV. AND 3D-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeasterly corner of 1st-av. and 3d-st. There is a four-story brick house fronting on 1st-av., and one five-story and one three-story house fronting on 3d-st., known as No. 54 1st-av., and Nos. 103 and 105 3d-st.; lot 24x94.11.

EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION.—The lease of the lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly side of East Broadway, running through to Division-st., and known as No. 232 East Broadway and No. 221 Division-st. No. 232 East Broadway is a four-story brick dwelling, 23.10x42 feet. No. 221 Division-st. is a three-story brick dwelling, with two stores under, 23.10 by about 35 feet. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, has eight years to run from the 1st May, 1869, with covenants to purchase improvements or grant renewal of 21 years. Present ground rent $240; lots, 23.10x109 feet.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Also,

32D-ST.—One lot on the northerly side of 32d-st., 275 feet easterly from 11th-av., 25x98.9.

LEXINGTON-AV., 65TH AND 66TH STS.—The valuable plot of ground on the west side of Lexington-av., comprising the entire front between 65th and 66th sts., being 150 feet in depth on each street. It will be divided into 16 lots, 10 fronting on the avenue and 3 on each street.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, if desired.

Map of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 36 BANK-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

BANK-ST.—The first-class three-story, basement and sub-cellar, high stoop brick house and lot, No. 36 Bank-st., south side, between Waverly-place and West 4th-st. House is in perfect order, 20 by about 55 feet, including two-story extension, occupied by the owner, and contains all the conveniences. Possession May 1, 1869. Lot 20x90 feet. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 327 RIVINGTON-ST., BETWEEN GOERCK AND MANGIN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

RIVINGTON-ST.—The desirable three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 327 Rivington-st., south side, between Goerck and Mangin sts.; house 18.9 by about 50 feet, in good order; will accommodate six families; possession May 1, 1869; lot 18.9x75 feet; title indisputable.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 19 HOWARD-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

HOWARD-ST.—The valuable lot with the three-story and basement brick building, No. 19 Howard-st., south, between Broadway and Elm-st., and in the rear of the Canal-st. property. Lot 24 feet front and rear, by about 70 feet in depth. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALU-ABLE PROPERTY ON 4TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.

JOSEPH McGUIRE will sell on TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee,

The valuable plot of ground on the southwest corner of 4th-av and 13th-st. Size 72 feet 6 inches on 4th-av., by 100 feet 8 inches on 13th-st.

The close proximity of this property to Broadway (from which it is distant but 156 feet) makes it very desirable for investment, as it must ultimately become very valuable.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 80 Nassau-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON CHERRY AND WATER STS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, March 29, 1869, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two six-story brick tenement-houses and lots Nos. 137 Cherry and 410 Water sts., near Catharine-st. Lots together, 25x120 feet, extending through. Houses, each, 25x50; water on each floor. The premises produce a large rental, and will be sold on liberal terms. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, MARCH 29, at 12 o'clock,

300 LOTS,

in 174 parcels, beautifully situated on WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, known as the Lorillard tract, on the BOULEVARD, 10TH-AV., GRAND AND RIVER DRIVES, at 186th, 187th and 188th sts.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

TERMS LIBERAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 26 SOUTH 9TH-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D. ALSO, 4 DESIRABLE VACANT LOTS, ADJOINING, INCLUDING THE CORNER OF 2D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, At 12 o'clock M., at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

The handsome three-story brown-stone high-stoop basement and sub-cellar house and lot No. 26 South 9th-st., situate on the north side, between 2d and 3d sts., 82 feet east of 2d-st., Brooklyn; E. D.: lot 22 feet front and rear, by 94 feet deep; house 22 feet front by 55 feet; 3 rooms deep all the way up; beautifully frescoed and decorated throughout; containing all the modern improvements; main hall and vestibule tiled with marble; Butler's pantry on the parlor floor; kitchen floor walnut and ash, front cellar flagged and back cellar cemented, with an entrance to a good ice-house, capable of holding 200 pounds of ice. No expense has been spared in the arrangements, improvements having been made from time to time by the present owner, without regard to cost, and is pronounced to be one of the most conveniently arranged houses in the City, and must be seen to be appreciated; also, 4 desirable lots adjoining, including the corner of 2d-st., each 20 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 72 feet deep, suitable for immediate improvement. The location is delightful, in an excellent neighborhood, and no more desirable place of residence can be obtained for persons doing business in the City of New-York, being within three minutes' walk of the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, foot of (the New) Broadway, late South 7th-st. Property in this vicinity is constantly rising in value, and this sale offers unusual inducements, either as a place of residence, speculation or profitable investment. Terms of sale: Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. The title is indisputable. Possession May 1.

FOR PERMITS TO VIEW THE HOUSE, MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS, APPLY TO THE AUCTIONEER, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms:

EAST 48TH-ST.—Three-story brick house sub-cellar and basement lot, No. 324 East 48th-st., 300 feet east of 2d-av.; lot 25x100.5; house 25x82; first-rate order; independent walls, sewer, water, &c.

48TH-ST.—One lot and 200,000 brick, cellar dug out 15 feet deep the entire lot, known as 225 east of 2d-av.; 25x100.5.

48TH-ST.—One two-story and basement frame house adjoining the above, with frame stable in rear, 25x 100.5; lot 25 by about 50; 48th-st. has Belgian pavement.

HUNTINGTON, L. I.—A plot of ground on the main road at Huntington, L. I., containing 2½ acres, all in very choice fruit in fine bearing: situate within one-half mile of the centre of the village, and one mile from railroad depot; on the premises are a fine dwelling-house, nearly new, and outbuildings in complete order; ice-pond, fine spring and well of water, &c. For particulars see handbills.

3D-AV.—Four lots s. w. corner of 3d-av. and 58th-st., each 25 by 95, (corner 25.5,) excavated and ready for building.

CLINTON-ST.—The plot of ground No. 13 Clinton-st., on the south side, 146 feet from Houston-st., 29 feet by 64, with an L in the rear, 75 by 36, on which are one four-story and two three-story buildings, now occupied as a brewery, and a front house, almost new, three stories. (See map.)

11TH-AV.—Two lots on west side of 11th-av., commencing 25 feet south of 65th-st., each 25x100; title unquestionable. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

MOTT STATION, L. I.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 228 LOTS AT MOTT STATION, L. I., at the intersection of the Hunter's Point, South Side and Brooklyn Central Railroads, beautifully situated for immediate improvement. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, ON MARCH 30, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

A new two-story French-roof house, with basement, containing 16 rooms, suitable for a private family or boarding-house, situated on Ferry-st., Fishkill, on the Hudson. The house is 24 feet wide by 37½ feet deep. There are also a small barn and a well of excellent water on the premises. The above is new and desirable, being on one of the finest streets in the place, and commanding a view of the Hudson River and City of Newburg. Terms will be made on day of sale, and to suit the purchaser. For particulars apply to W. W. HUSTIS, Fishkill, on the Hudson, N. Y.

R. J. PAULISON, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF ONE HUNDRED VILLA PLOTS AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,

At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, On TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell all of the above desirable property, beautifully situated on high ground, having fine views, six minutes' walk of depot, and one hour from the City by Erie Railway.

This is a good opportunity for parties wishing to invest in this rapidly growing place. A large number of buildings are now under contract to be erected the ensuing Summer, and its frequent rail communication makes Ridgewood one of the most desirable places near the City.

Maps and particulars at office of QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room 8.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARIA N. LITTLEFIELD against WILLIAM F. MORGAN and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made in the above entitled action and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1869, I, the undersigned referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, the following described premises: All those four certain lots or parcels of land at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth (128th) and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth (129th) streets and the Fourth (4th) and Fifth (5th) avenues, commencing at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth (129th) street, at its intersection with the westerly line of Fourth (4th) avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth (129th) street one hundred (100) feet, thence southerly and parallel with Fourth-avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches (99 11-12) to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Fourth-avenue, (as widened;) and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth-avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches (99 11-12) to the place of beginning; each of said lots taking One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street line as the front, being twenty-five (25) feet in width in front and rear, and ninety-nine feet eleven inches, (99 11-12,) or half the block in depth on each side.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1869.

THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.

I. T. WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARIA N. LITTLEFIELD against CAROLINE L. MORGAN and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court made in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1869, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, the following-described premises: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, (129th,) distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the westerly side of Fourth (4th) avenue, thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet, thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street (129th) forty feet, thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred (100) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, (129th,) thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street (129th) forty feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 11, 1869.

THOMAS H. LANDON, Referee.

I. T. WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ES-tate at auction to close the estate of the late Hiram R. Marshall, deceased.

Will be sold at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.:

A handsome gothic house, 34x38 feet, with a wing 19x21 feet; contains nineteen rooms, besides halls, pantries, &c.; size of lot 100x189 feet in depth, fronting on Main-st., in the village of Hyde Park; on the premises are stables, barn, carriage-house, ice-house and other outbuildings.

Also plot of land adjoining, on the west side, 100x189 feet, very desirable, in connection with the above.

Also house and lot fronting on Albany-st., (Post road,) with an entrance to the barn, stables, &c., mentioned above.

For particulars inquire of H. N. VEDDER or J. H. HORSFALL, Executors, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

Successors to SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 456 BROADWAY.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR SPRING SALES, 1869,

Suitable to every style of FURNISHING, RETAILING AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH, prior to removal to No. 738 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruitpreserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 605 6th-av., and 1,310 B'd-way. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

MONEY ADVANCED IN SUMS OF $5 TO $5,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, silks, shawls, furniture, &c. O. G. JUDD, 809 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1869, AT 12½ O'CLOCK P. M., ON PIER NO. 10 EAST RIVER,

NAPLES ORANGES—4,410 BOXES NAPLES ORANGES.

Cargo brig *Nazzarina*.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal Philadelphia, Penn., at 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, April 1, 1869, the following articles of Clothing new, but rated unsuitable for issue to troops, viz.:

3,147 pairs Pegged Boots.
19,639 pairs Pegged Bootees.
25,700 gray Flannel Shirts.

And the following articles of clothing and equipage unserviceable, viz.:

4,550 Blankets.
852 Coats, Privates.
31 Great Coats, lined.
1,246 Sack Coats, lined.
48 Sack Coats, unlined.
681 Canteens, complete.
254 Jackets, Privates.
738 Flannel and Knit Shirts.
381 pairs Stockings.
3,701 pairs Trousers, mounted.
2,127 pairs Trousers, foot.

Also, at the same time and place, a large quantity of old Rope, Tent Cuttings, Burlaps, Petroleum Paper, Cotton Cuttings, old Packing Boxes and other articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Cash at time of purchase for all sales below $25.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

H. M. ENOS, Brevet Colonel and Acting Quartermaster United States Army, Depot Quartermaster.

72D AUCTION SALE OF **SCRANTON COAL.**

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1869.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, at 12 o'clock, noon,

80,000 TONS OF COAL, from the LACKAWANNA REGIONS, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during April, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 27, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 13 East River:

2,213 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
720 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Star of the East*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 5 East River:
3,643 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,944 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Royal Arch*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 9 East River:
3,800 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,200 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Pickwick*, from Palermo.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STATUARY, PICTURES, &c., belonging to the late Herman Bruen, Esq., deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 234 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all the elegant furniture, statuary, about 100 oil paintings, &c., contained in said house. Further particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND PEARL JEWELRY, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on SATURDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a large and valuable invoice of the finest quality of diamonds and pearl jewelry, &c., consisting of crosses, ear-rings, ladies' half sets, single stone pins, bracelets, finger rings, and other articles, guaranteed of finest quality. Can be seen on the morning of sale, as above.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &C.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 101 Liberty-st., furniture, &c., removed for convenience of sale, including bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, bookcases, buffets, crockery, beds and bedding, parlor suites, lounges, easy-chairs, invalid-chairs and tables, glassware, window shades, gas fixtures, rugs, paintings and engravings, clocks, cutlery, sterling silver and silver-plated ware, Fairbank's gold scale, letter press, billiard table, pianos, lady's gold watch, music box.

Also, oak, mahogany and black walnut single and double counting-house and office desks, 11 volumes of the New-York *Independent*, bound.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE SCHREIBER CORNET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—The undersigned, the assignee of the Schreiber Cornet Manufacturing Company, of the City of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 103 East Houston-st., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock precisely of that day, the property and effects of the bankrupt's estate, consisting of a large lot of machinery, tools and fixtures connected therewith for the manufacture of musical instruments; patents, office fixtures, furniture, safe, musical instruments, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the property of the bankrupt's estate can call upon the assignee, who will show them the articles. HENRY C. VAIL, Assignee, No. 680 Broadway, City of New-York.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

EIGHT HUNDRED PACKAGES, trunks, cases, furniture, &c., unclaimed from the United States Express Company, will be sold THIS DAY at R. SOMERVILLE'S Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

MESSRS. MINER & BARKER, AUCTIONEERS, are prepared to attend to sales of furniture at the residences of parties declining housekeeping, and will also hold weekly sales at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for the convenience of those preferring to remove their effects.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 47 West 12th-st., household furniture.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, March 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 30 West 15th-st., elegant household furniture.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residences of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 93 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

E. A. LAURENCE, Auctioneer.

LAURENCE & OAKLEY WILL SELL on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the liquor store No. 16 Dutch-st., known as "The Place," the stock and fixtures, consisting of wines, liquors, cigars, counters, shelving, beer-pump, gas fixtures, engravings, &c. Terms cash.

CHARLES D. MOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, MONDAY, MARCH 29, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, of lots in 105th, 120th, 126th and 127th sts.; also two-story frame house on 121st-st. Maps, &c., at No. 25 Pine-st., and 4th-av and 125th-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 8. Particular attention given to sales of furniture at private residences.

REMOVAL.

Notice of Removal.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL CLOSE THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS IN CANAL-ST. ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 26 AND 27, AND WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST., ON MONDAY, MARCH 29.

DRY GOODS.

RICH GOODS at POPULAR PRICES.

J. R. TERRY, No. 19 UNION-SQUARE, has now open all his SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS.

Also, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, of London, Paris and home manufacture.

The trade supplied.

ESTABLISHED 1819, THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, **STATEN ISLAND.**

OFFICES:

No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery,

To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.

Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.

Trimmings for undergarments.

ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CONTINUE THEIR WHOLESALE BUSINESS AS USUAL AT CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

CANTRELL'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE store (removed from Broadway) is at No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.; Sunday School, First Easter anniversary, 3 P. M. Rev. W. A. McVICKAR will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., will deliver the address at the Children's First Easter Anniversary, 3 P. M. Rev W. H. HARISON will preach at 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, viz.:
1.—No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5.—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6.—No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8.—No. 185 Spring, 7½ P. M.
11.—No. 44 Avenue C, German, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13.—No. 70 Columbia, German, 10½ A. M.
13.—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia, 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M.
14.—No. 116 Elizabeth, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17.—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-av., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Please God, on SUNDAY, Easter, appropriate services in the morning, at 10½ o'clock; sermon by the minister, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Children's Easter Festival; address by Rev. JOSEPH H. CARROLL, D. D., of New-Haven.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 o'clock, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

"BAPTISTS THE ONLY THOROUGH Religious Reformers."—Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach in the Church corner of Madison and Governeur sts. SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., showing that *Baptists Alone Observe the Correct Principle of Bible Translation.* Seats free to all. He will also preach morning and evening.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.—THE annual meeting of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by W. W. CORNELL, Esq., Drs. CURRY, McCLINTOCK and O. H. TIFFANY.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Resurrection of Christ*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. will give a valedictory address and close his three years' labors with this charge. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN, at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., at 81st-st. near Broadway, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., SUNDAY 3½ P. M. Speakers—In Broome-st., CHAS. T. GOODWIN, (subject—*The Harvest and the Laborers*;) in 81st-st, R. H. LYON; in 3d-av., B. F. JUDSON. Seats free.

SEEKERS AFTER WORLDLY PLEASures are invited to attend a lecture to be given by Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *Worldly Amusements for Christians.* Seats free. Morning service at the usual hour.

EASTER SERVICES.—CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. SUNDAY, March 28. Morning at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Music from Lambillotte, Lloyd, Buck, Mosenthal, Buck and Millard. Strangers will be furnished with seats by the Sexton.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Morning service appropriate for Easter Sunday. Strangers accommodated with sittings. Galleries free.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts. Easter festival. Carol in the morning by the Sunday-School. Music by the choir. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector preaches morning and evening. Subjects appropriate to the season. All who will may come.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely, and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY at 7½ P. M. Rev. A. GORY, from France, Pastor.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING the Pastor will give the fourth sermon in the series of Bible biography. Subject—*Noah.*

DR. H. P. FAIRFIELD WILL GIVE HIS closing discourses before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at same hour in the side room. Sociable, FRIDAY EVENING, April 2.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—EASTER DAY: Divine service at 6 and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. children's service, and 8 P. M. The Bishop of the Diocese will hold a confirmation in the evening.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M., and at 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDford-st., near Carmine. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. It is expected that the ordinance of baptism will be administered after the evening sermon.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th st. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 138 West 24th-st.—On SABBATH, 28th inst., Elder GEO. A. BROWN, of Hackensack, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Elder L. F. MOORE, of Connecticut, at 7½ P. M., and each evening through the week.

CHRIST IS RISEN!—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Resurrection of Jesus, and the Hope of Immortality.* 1 Thess., iv., 14.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, March 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. B. MOORE, of Lawrence, Mass. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS; prayer meeting at 7½; Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERI-an Church.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Christianity is the True Religion of Humanity.*

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and others residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Bible class at 9 A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Easter services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, 4 P. M. children's service, and 7½ P. M. Sermons by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET and Rev. H. H. COLE.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS, PASTOR OF THE Amity Baptist Church, will preach on SABBATH MORNING in the Chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of 8th-av. Rev. T. G. FREEMAN will preach at 3½ P. M.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST Society hold an Easter Service on SUNDAY MORNING at No. 205 East 27th-st. Sermon by Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D. All members and friends are invited to be present.

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (Episcopal) will hold an evening service in Heasko Hall, southeast corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, will preach.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD preaches on SUNDAY, March 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Dr. SCHAFF at 7½ o'clock P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION —Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., is expected to preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., SUNDAY afternoon at 3 o'clock.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. AARON RODGERS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, to place herself with an American family leaving for Europe; she has lived two years in the capacity of seamstress and assistant nurse with her present employer, one year of this time in Europe. Apply at her present employer's, No. 14 East 15th-st., where she will receive the highest testimonials.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, &c., or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Call at No. 1,323 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full care night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; has two years' reference from last place; will go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a situation in a private family; would be willing to take care of grown children; sews on Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Gramercy Park.

WANTED.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP housekeeping in the City desire to procure a place for an excellent chambermaid and seamstress; has been with them four years and a half. Inquire at No. 91 Amity-st., for two days, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as experienced laundress; can do every kind of crimping and fluting; best of reference; City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 241 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook, washer and ironer; good references; would go to the country. Call at No. 82 King-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse, and can do plain sewing; is kind and good to children; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 316 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 East 21st-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, without incumbrance; understands thoroughly the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; three years' satisfactory recommendations from last employer. Address F. K., No. 58 Cortlandt-st., seed store.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN ABOUT 28 years of age, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; no incumbrance; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Address D. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address J. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman, or as coachman and gardener; can give the best references from last employers. Call on or address THOMAS SEXTON, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; understands taking care of green-house, grapery, fruit trees and is capable of taking charge of a small place; no incumbrance of family. Address P. D., Portchester Post Office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; eight years' references. Call or address J. B., No. 105 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, A SITuation as watchman or light porter; satisfactory reference furnished. Address W. B., Box. No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man of abilities, with the best City reference. Apply or address No. 5 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman; one who understands his business and can come well recommended. Address W. H. S., No. 128 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITuation as first-class coachman; has no objection to the country. Call at 132 West 30th-st., first floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN FROM NEW-ENGLAND, who has had several years' experience in a bank and in general office duties, desires a situation in New-York or the West, where his former experience may be of use to his employers; the highest reference as to character and capacity from responsible persons. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF superior address, accustomed to the English drapery trades, both wholesale and retail; he is a good salesman, and is anxious to make himself of value to his employers in any department of business; a small salary will be accepted. Direct F. D. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

DRUG CLERK OF TEN YEARS' EXperience would like a position in a first-class retail store May 1; best City reference given. Address O. S., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN as traveling salesman, stock clerk, shipping, receiving or entry clerk; is thoroughly competent of filling either. Address O. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS colored waiterman, with no incumbrance; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 14 West 23d-st., to-day, from 12 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS IN a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress and assist with washing; must have City references. Apply at No. 281 West 11th-st.

WANTED—FOR YONKERS, A NEAT AND tidy colored girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 266 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO TAKE ENtire charge of two children, aged five and seven; references required. Apply at No. 47 Bedford-av., near Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, to go a short distance out of the City for farm work, horses, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 4,560.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; MAN FOR farmer and vegetable gardener, woman to take care of dairy and poultry. Call at No. 238 5th-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER, MARried; English or Scotch; not over 35 years old. Address F. A. STOW, Troy, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for supplies or transportation,*" (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies and transportation. *Supplies* to be of the *best quality* and delivered *free of expense* at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

"*SUPPLIES.*"

"BUREAU OF NAVIGATION."

1,000 gallons Lard Oil *in well-coopered casks* of about 40 gallons each.

"BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING."

400 barrels beef, 600 barrels pork, 10,000 pounds dried apples, 100 mess kettles, 5,000 spoons, 5,000 boxes blacking, 500 half barrels for packing provisions, 3,000 hickory hoop poles, 10 feet long, and 4 bundles 1-inch merchantable hoop iron, *all to be naval standard.*

"*TRANSPORTATION.*"

Transportation from Navy-yard, New-York, to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California, in sailing vessel, viz.:

"BUREAU OF ORDNANCE."

For 13 Boxes of Fuzes, weighing 2,618 pounds.

"BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING."

For 500 barrels Beef and Pork; 60 half barrels Butter. Also, 45 bales and 270 boxes (measuring about 1,245 cubic feet) of Clothing, &c., &c.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government. Proposals for *transportation* to give name of vessel, when ready to receive cargo, and probable day of sailing. Freight, *free of primage*, payable in currency after return of receipted bill of lading.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, (*within 20 days*,) blank forms for which may be obtained at this office.

Proposals *not duly indorsed on the envelope* and not made in all respects *to conform with this advertisement* and *blank forms* furnished *will not be considered.*

Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named above, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster United States Navy.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, March 19, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., for the erection of a frame hospital building at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office, also at the office of Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Adams.

Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give securities, in the sum of one half the amount involved, for the faithful compliance with agreement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proper blanks for proposals can be had upon application at this office and at Fort Adams.

Payment will be made when the work is completed, or as soon thereafter as the Department is in funds for the purpose.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hospital at Fort Adams, R. I., and addressed to the undersigned,

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF MACHINES FOR covering bonnet wire or silk cord with reels, spools and bobbin; all in good order; will be sold low for cash. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 140, Pawtucket, R. I.

TO PRINTERS.—HOE SUPER-ROYAL drum-cylinder; must be sold; dirt cheap. Address VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., No. 18 Dutch-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE............DAURE...SATURDAY, April 3
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.SATURDAY, April 17

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA	Mar. 27	CALEDONIA	April 17
EUROPA	April 3	BRITANNIA	April 24
INDIA	April 10	IOWA	May 1

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SIBERIA.........WEDNESDAY.........March 31
CUBA............SATURDAY..........April 3
SCOTIA..........WEDNESDAY.........April 7
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY.........April 14
JAVA............WEDNESDAY.........April 21
RUSSIA..........WEDNESDAY.........April 28

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.........$130 | Second Cabin.........$80
Cabin to Paris.........$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

HECLA..........April 1 SAMARIA........April 22
TARIFA.........April 15 TRIPOLI.........April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage.........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.........March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.........April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.........April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,965 tons.........April 28, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.........May 12
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Mar. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 3, 11 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,).......Tuesday, April 6, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.........April 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........April 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........April 15
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.........March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.........April 19
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON,

VIA KEY WEST.
FREIGHT TAKEN AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
The favorite steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also, goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...Saturday, March 27
CORTES.........NELSON..Saturday, April 3
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORI-DA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Master, will sail THURSDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail April 8.

THE RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,

FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS, Compiled and published by the American Shipmasters' Association, is now ready. Applications for subscription to the book to be addressed to R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 62 Liberty-st.

All other communications to J. H. UPTON, No. 51 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The steamships, SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 8, North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 13, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BIENVILLE follows.........April 3
DE SOTO follows.........April 10
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 987 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train wil run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Th'sday, Mch. 25, 2:30 P.M.	Wed'sday Mch. 24, 1 P.M.
Saturday, Mch. 27, 3 P.M	Friday Mch. 26, 2 P.M.
Tuesday, Mch. 30, 9 A.M.	Monday, Mch. 29, 7:30 A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 1, 10 A.M.	Wed'sday, Mch. 31, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Apr. 3, 12 M.	Friday, April 2, 9 A.M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamer THOS. P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark, on SUNDAY next, March 28:
Leave N. Y., foot Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.,
Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE, length 290 feet, beam 35 feet, depth of hold 9 feet, 848 tons, cylinder 12 feet by 56 inches, two boilers, each 21 feet 4 inches by 12 feet; is fitted in the most superb manner for a day boat; coppered to floors; engine, hull and equipments all first class; speed about 22 miles, has made with favorable tide 25 miles per hour; will carry comfortably 1,800 passengers; the boat is nearly new, having been used but one season; will be sold for about half her present value. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS IRON steamer, engine and boiler, in perfect order, patent paddles; now ready for sea; has accommodation for sixty passengers; ladies' cabin with necessary modern accommodations; well found in all respects. Will be sold on application to JOHN C. BLASDEL, basement old State House, State-st., Boston.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr.........Proprietor
Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE.........Sole Manager

OPENING NIGHT—EASTER-MONDAY, March 29.

Shakespeare's THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST. Masterpiece.

Mr. TAYLEURE begs to say that earnest efforts have been made to observe in the production of this play—which, as remarked by Campbell, the poet, "has a sort of sacredness, as the last work of a mighty workman"—a completeness of design and richness of artistic effect which he trusts may be deemed worthy of its exquisite beauty.

"TEMPEST," "TEMPEST," "TEMFEST," SHAKESPEARE'S LAST WORK. "TEMPEST," "TEMPEST," "TEMPEST."

The brilliant Star Artists,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.......as.......PROSPERO
Mr. FRANK MAYO.......as.......FERDINAND
Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE.......as.......CALIBAN
and a great cast. In the Grand Masque,
A GRAND ITALIAN BALLET TROUPE.
SCENERY BY C. S. GETZ, ALL NEW.
NEW COSTUMES, &c., FROM PARIS.
APPOINTMENTS FROM LONDON.
GRAND MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS.
THE MUSIC, BY H. TISSINGTON.
During the recess the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, and elegantly redecorated throughout.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN at the box office, and at the branch offices, Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway Office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
LAST NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM previous to his DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA.
CONTINUED SUCCESS of the GREAT BURLESQUE OF MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SHYLOCK, the Reconstructed, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Preceded nightly by the comedy of A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MAURICE FITZGERALD.....JOHN BROUGHAM
Doors open at 7¼ P. M. Begins at 8 P. M.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

GO SEE AT THE POULTRY FAIR the wild turkeys, the French geese, and the rare and beautiful collection of pheasants, peacocks, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........Director
MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME OF ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES, bringing into requisition the GREATEST FORCE OF TALENTED ARTISTS, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC, ever concentrated in a single company.
Second week of the dashing equestrienne, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG.
The world-renowned Spanish aerialists, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, THE BROTHERS RIZARELI, ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE!
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS in infinite variety, by all the leading artists of the GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

IRVING HALL.

TWELFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, EASTER SUNDAY, MARCH 28, COMPLIMENTARY TO H. B. LASSERVE, and last appearance of the great cornet soloist, MR. J. LEVY, previous to his departure on a concert tour through the United States.
The following eminent artists will also assist:
Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.........Contralto
Mr. J. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.........Tenor
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON.........Pianist
Mr. EMIL GRAMM.........Violinist
Mr. G. W. COLBY.........Pianist
Mr. H. B. LASSERVE.........Pianist
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION, 60 PERFORMERS.
Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, } Conductors.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL,

LAST NIGHT.
At the general demand of the public, THE WORLD RENOWNED DAVENPORT BROTHERS will give ONE MORE of their WONDERFUL SEANCES ON SATURDAY EVENING, March 26 and 27. These will positively be the last.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Tickets, in advance, at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Hall.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS, NO. 9.

(Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.)
The great organ will be played every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3:30.
MR. GEORGE W. MORGAN, The distinguished organist, will play TO-DAY.
Admission, 15 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st. near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by eminent professors.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

OH! HOW PRETTY! THE GERMAN Fowls on exhibition at the Poultry Fair, such as the White Guelders, do. Black Valliñe Polands and Hamburg, of all colors.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, living in their own furnished house, are desirous of meeting with a responsible gentleman and wife, without children, who would board them for the rent; parties of established Christian character preferred; references exchanged. Address M. A., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, niece and two children, (3½ and 1½ years old;) no nurse; will require two bedrooms and a sitting-room; no moving 1st of May; location above 23d-st., between 4th and 7th avs; private family preferred. Address J. B. S, Post Office Box No. 2,028.

A.—TO LET.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called to handsome suites of seven rooms each, in West 35th-st., Nos. 222 and 224; all the improvements, with chandelier. Also one suite, six rooms, 8th-av. and 43d-st. Apply on the premises, or to ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL front room, with board for two, only $25 a week, and fine hall room $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, from April 15; private New-England family preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars, A., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, board in a private Christian family up town; (noon dinner;) would be permanent if suited. Address, stating terms, &c., H., Box No. 1,771 Post Office.

NO. 23 WEST 22D-ST.—A FAMILY GOing to housekeeping, leaving two connected furnished rooms, (between 5th and 6th avs.;) would like to let them to parties wishing permanent board.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, suitable for families or gentlemen, with board; location desirable. No moving in May.

VERY ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURnished rooms, en suite or single; separate bathrooms and first-class attendance. No. 170 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., over Goupil's.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlor, bath and bedrooms attached. Full board.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely furnished rooms, from and after April 1; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on the second floor; also, one large room on the fourth floor, to let with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts.—A suite of rooms on parlor floor to let, with private table; references.

BOARDING.—NO. 52 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, suite of first-floor rooms; also rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A SECOND floor to let, with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen. No moving in May.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a first-class house, 41st-st. Address E. F., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, for three days.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE front rooms, with elegant closets, at No. 18 West 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union Square.

TO LET—APARTMENTS IN HOUSE NO. 37 Montgomery-st., third floor, four rooms, to a gentleman and his wife only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR the Summer months for a private family, within one or two hours' distance from New-York; farmhouse preferred. Address, with particulars, A. B. C., No. 42 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR gentleman, wife and two children, for six months, at Plainfield or vicinity. Address, with full particulars, E. S. G., Box No. 1,760 New-York Post Office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS IN SWITZERLAND.

GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,

London.
JAMES M. SANDERSON, Formerly of New-York, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled SCHOOL.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 27.
Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

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MATINEE. MATINEE.
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TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 27.
Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA VIE PARISIENNE.
Sole Lessee and Director.........J. GRAU
Farewell nights in New-York of MR. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,
These farewell nights are limited to eight.
Testimonial to Mr. J. Grau, MONDAY, March 29, will be when produced, for the first time in America, Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, in four acts, LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
With Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Gueretti, Rizarelli, Victoria, Maurice, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Deigne, Mussay, Juignet, and the entire strength of the company of 140.
The free list during these nights will be suspended.
The cast will comprise all the eminent artists without one exception, the grand chorus and full orchestra of Mr. Grau's powerful company.
ACT I.—New Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers.
ACT II.—A little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.
ACT III.—Une Soiree Dans le Quart du Monde.
ACT IV.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant. Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabille. Grand Fete.
Seats can be secured at the usual ticket offices. Seats for the testimonial can be obtained only at the Secretary's office of the Theatre Francais and at Schirmer's.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING AT 8, SATURDAY AT 2,
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
THE FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.
FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.
THE SLEEPY POLICEMEN.
THE DANCING DONKEY!!
THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.
THE NURSERY RHYMES.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.

GO SEE THE ARTIFICIAL INCU-bator on exhibition at the Poultry Fair; novel and curious; a chicken hatched out about every hour.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Eighth week of EDWIN BOOTH, in Shakespeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET;
Miss MARY McVICKER, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER, and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING, MR. EDWIN ADAMS for the LAST TIME as RAPHEL in the MARBLE HEART.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 27.
Last appearances of MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Matinee at 2. COLLEEN BAWN. | Evening at 8. COLLEEN BAWN.
Admission to dress circle and parquette for matinees, 50 cents, which include all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.
EASTER MONDAY EVENING—Debut in America of the great Tragedienne and versatile actress, MISS MARRIOTT.......as.......HAMLET, and reappearance after three years' absence of Mr. J. F. CATHCART.

SUPERB AND INTERESTING EXHIBITION

To continue the whole week.
The First Annual Fair of the NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY, is now open at the Empire City Rink Building, 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Besides THOROUGH-BRED FOWLS and PIGEONS of all varieties, the display includes SONG and CAGE BIRDS, RABBITS, FAWNS, DOGS, and PET ANIMALS of various kinds, the whole numbering over FIVE THOUSAND SPECIMENS.

The Empire City Band will be present day and evening. Admission 50c.; children half price. Tickets for sale at the door, and at the Theatre Ticket Office—stationery store—No. 114 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily.

GO TO THE POULTRY FAIR AND see the largest and finest collection of game fowls ever exhibited.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
Director.........THEODORE THOMAS
On EASTER SUNDAY, March 28,
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT, GIVEN BY THE CUBAN LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE PATRIOT ARMY OF CUBA,
On which occasion the following eminent artistes will appear, together with THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA:
Signora ELENA LANARI, (Prima Donna Soprano.)
Miss R. NACHMANN, Pianiste, from London. Her first appearance.
Master WILLIE HESS, (the youthful violinist.)
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER, (Accompanist.)
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,
Can now be had at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office at Steinway Hall.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BALL.

PRIVATE BOXES
Will be sold at auction, at the Armory in 14th-st., near 6th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th inst. Sale to commence at 8 o'clock.
H. B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

HOTELS.

THE SPINGLER HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
F. H. ORVIS, Proprietor.
Suites of rooms for families or transient guests.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For flagging sidewalks in 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.
2d. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.
3d. For regulating and grading 64th-st., from 3d to 5th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:
1st. Both sides of 11th-av., from 40th to 59th sts.
2d. Both sides of 10th-av., from 52d to 62d sts.
3d. Both sides of 64th-st., from Lexington-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKET, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, March 25, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV-en that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 30, 1868.
o31-law6mSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869.
ja16-law6mSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.........MAX MARETZEK
FAREWELL MATINEE.
THIS SATURDAY, MARCH 27, AT 1 P. M.
LAST KELLOGG MATINEE.
LAST KELLOGG MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.
FRA DIAVOLO.
NOTICE.—To avoid the great inconvenience of the immense rush at the doors, ladies are particularly requested to secure their seats in advance.
GENERAL ADMISSION.........$1 00
SECURED SEATS.........50 extra.
PRIVATE BOXES for four persons.........8 00
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR.........MAX MARETZEK
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, TWENTIETH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
PROPHETE.
PROPHETE.
Pronounced by the public and Press, for its perfection of cast and splendor of mise en scene, the greatest success yet achieved in America.
FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK OF MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, IN HER UNRIVALED PART OF FIDES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA,
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.
Tickets may be obtained from the members of the Committee, and at the box office of the Academy of Music.
TWO COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAS, under the direction of Mr. LANDER and Mr. COTERNO.
Elegant supper will be served by Mr. F. CURET.
SUPPER TICKETS, $2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.
DIRECTRESS.........FANNY JANAUSCHEK
The public is respectfully informed that FANNY JANAUSCHEK will, previous to her departure for Europe, give a series of Farewell Performances, to COMMENCE EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29, when she will appear for the first time in Giacometti's ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.........ELIZABETH
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Private boxes, according to location, from $6 to $20.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
420TH TO 427TH TIME.
THE GLORIOUS PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY.
A MILLION SPECTATORS, A MILLION SPECTATORS, HAVE FULLY AUTHENTICATED THE IRRESISTIBLE FROLICS OF GEO. L. FOX, GEO. L. FOX,
THE PARAGON OF FUN.
THE GRIMALDI OF THE AGE.
THE FUNNIEST OF HIS SEX.
PANTALOON, C. K. FOX.
MLLE. SANGALI AND SIG. COSTA'S CHARACTERISTIC BALLETS.
UNEQUALED TRANSFORMATIONS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cts.
THIS DAY MATINEE AND EVENING.
LAST KATE REYNOLDS MATINEE.
ONLY CAMILLE MATINEE.

MATINEE AT 1:30. KATE REYNOLDS' LAST APPEARANCE AND MATINEE. CAMILLE, ONLY TIME.	EVENING AT 7¾. DRAMATIZATION OF THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, HIDDEN HAND. BROADWAY COMPANY

EASTER MONDAY, MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY—MILKY WHITE.

THE TAMMANY—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF the new programme. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of the GREGORY FAMILY. TRIUMPHANT DEBUT OF MLLE. ROSE LUCELLE, THE QUEEN OF TRAPEZISTS. THE MAMMOTH PROGRAMME commences at 7:45 with the GREGORY FAMILY. At 8:15 THE SPIRAL ASCENSION BY LE PETIT ETHARDO. At 8:30 the popular burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES. 9:25, TERRIFIC TRANSEPT FLIGHT BY MLLE. ROSE LUCELLE. "THREE FLYING MEN IN THE AIR," by the CHAMPION GYMNASTS of the world, JEAN, ALBERT and ARTHUR GREGORY. THE PERILOUS LEAP is acknowledged by all to be THE MOST STUPENDOUS performance of the age. The performances will conclude with JAMES S. MAFFIT'S great trick pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. Admission 50 cents. Reserved orchestra seats 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE. On MONDAY NEXT the GREATEST feat that has ever been accomplished, or L'ECHELLE PERILEUSE—by the GREGORY BROTHERS. GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 2.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE the new varieties—very scarce as yet in this country—of Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, &c., now on exhibition at the Poultry Fair.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
LAST WEEK OF
LAST WEEK OF

LUCRETIA LUCRETIA Admission 50 Cents.	Box Office open from 9 to 5.	BORGIA, M. D. BORGIA, M. D. Rigl Sisters. Grand Ballet. New Comedietta.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
SATURDAY—LUCRETIA BORGIA MATINEE.

COME SEE THE IRISH FOWLS, just landed, and now on exhibition at the Poultry Fair.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE,

Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 27,
Mr. FRIEDRICH HAASE as COUNT THORANE, in Dr. Carl Gutzkow's four-act comedy, DER KOENIGS-LIEUTENANT, and as CHEVALIER DE ROCHEFERRIER, in EINE PARTHIE PIQUET, (comedy in one act.)

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEES EVERY MONDAY AND SATURDAY.
ALSO EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The magnificent Spectacular Pantomime of the SEVEN DWARFS.
SEVEN DWARFS. SEVEN DWARFS.
50,000 people have witnessed it during the past two weeks.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The trouble commences at 8.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Genuine success of the new burlesque, THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

TAKE THE CHILDREN TO SEE the Bantams on exhibition at the Poultry Fair. Some so small that they can be put in a pint cup.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Dan Bryant. Unsworth. Eugene.	The Inauguration Ball. School by the Mokes. The Ebony Blondes.	Seymour. Hogan. Hughes.

HON. ERASTUS BROOKS

WILL ADDRESS THE FAIR OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY, at the EMPIRE CITY RINK, ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH BETHEL, (Brooklyn.)—Professor FROBISHER, assisted by Miss CLARA NORRIS and Professor LYMAN. HUMOROUS and DRAMATIC READINGS, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE FAMOUS French breeds of poultry—La Fleche, La Bresse, Du Mans, Du Gange, Houdans and Creve Cœurs on exhibition at the Fair at the N. Y. State Poultry Society.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE IN AID OF THE MIS-sion work of St. Ann's Free Church will be given by JOHN B. GOUGH, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 13, at Apollo Hall. Reserved seats $1; can be procured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES

are on free exhibition at the Fifth-av. Art Gallery, corner of 14th-st. Open SUNDAYS from noon till 6 P. M. They will be sold at AUCTION FRIDAY EVENING, April 9.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES,

with and without springs and brakes—just the article demanded by the public; made of the best Norway iron, all improvements, strong and beautiful. Prices within the reach of all. Clubs and schools supplied at wholesale rates. No better made. Call and examine them. SMITH, MORSE & CO., No. 508 Broadway, New-York.
Sample orders solicited, and velocipedes shipped to any part of the country.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE—A VERY fine buckskin mare, with all black points; sound, kind and gentle; very stylish action; an excellent family or coupe animal. May be seen at Kendall & Bellinger's stable, 7th-av., corner 38th-st.

A HORSE AND LIGHT COVERED business wagon for sale cheap; wagon in good order, and the horse is a free and all-day traveler. Inquire of JACOB WIEBUSCH, 10 Suffolk-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL.

EASTER MUSIC.

Silver Trumpets of St. Peter's—Grand Processional March and Harmony in the Dome.........60 cents.
Silver Trumpets March.........40 cents.
Music mailed post-paid. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

ORGAN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Has twenty-four stops, two banks of keys, two octaves of pedals, pneumatic improvements, &c.; nearly new; built by J. H. & C. S. Odell. Apply to J. B. G., from 3 to 5 P. M., at the National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

ALBANY.

The Excise Question—Extension of Madison-Avenue—A Question of Privilege—Traunt's Court—Inspection of Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 26, 1869.

CREAMER'S EXCISE BILL AGAIN.

Senator VAN PATTEN, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs, this morning reported adversely to CREAMER'S Excise bill, which called forth an angry protest from Senator CREAMER, in which he pitched into the Committee, the Excise Commissioners and the Republican Party indiscriminately, admitting all the while that the action of the Committee in sustaining the present law was just the thing needed to increase the vote of the Democratic Party.

Mr. VAN PATTEN replied and showed how CREAMER'S bill was equivalent to a repeal of the Excise law altogether, and as such could not be expected and was not intended to secure the favorable consideration of the Committee or of the Legislature. He said that he had offered to report the Compromise bill pending in the Assembly as a substitute, but Senator TWEED, one of the Committee, would not agree to it.

Thus it will be seen that the Democrats in the present Legislature are playing their old game of pretending to oppose the law by making violent speeches against it for home consumption, while they really sustain it by rejecting any modification that would be satisfactory to the Legislature or to the people. The large majority of liquor dealers would be content with the modifications of the law contained in the Assembly bill, and if they fail to get them this session, they can thank the Democratic Party which expects to continue to humbug them on the subject in the future as it has done in the past.

MADISON-AVENUE EXTENSION.

The Committee on Cities to-day reported favorably a bill introduced by Mr. RICHMOND, of New-York, for the extension of Madison-avenue, in a straight line, to Nineteenth-street. Senator BRADLEY has a bill in the other House for extending the same avenue on a line which would terminate at Seventeenth-street, opposite Union-square.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. HITCHMAN, of New-York, rose to a question of privilege, in reference to an article in *Harper's Weekly*, wherein it is said that "HITCHMAN is a politician merely, and warmly supports the bill drawn by Messrs. SWEENEY & CO., which is now before the Legislature," &c. Mr. HITCHMAN said this was an unwarranted attack on him and utterly without foundation. He had nothing to do with drafting or introducing the bill referred to, and had never asked any member to vote for it, or urged its passage in any way, directly or indirectly. He claimed to act independently as a legislator, without reference to "SWEENEY & CO.," or any other company, and when the bill came properly before the House, he should support or oppose it according as, in his opinion, its merits deserved.

A TRUANT'S COURT.

Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, from the Judiciary Committee, offered for the consideration of the House a bill, which was referred to Committee of the Whole, proposing important amendments to the statute relating to idle and truant children in the City of New-York. It establishes a Truant's Court, to consist of two Justices, to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office for a term of fourteen years, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all cases of truant children between the ages of five and twelve years, and who are required to dispose of them in such manner as will obviate the complaints now so common, based on religious prejudices. Children of Catholic parents are to be sent to one or another of the charitable or reformatory institutions under Catholic control, and Protestant children to institutions controlled by Protestants. Though not so provided in the bill, the design is that the Truant's Court shall consist of one Protestant and one Catholic Justice.

BAD FOR PATENT MEDICINES.

The Committee on Public Health to-day reported favorably a bill creating a Commission, consisting of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to inspect patent medicines, ascertain their ingredients, and report the same annually to the Legislature and to the State Medical Society. The same Committee also reported favorably a bill exempting the office fixtures and drugs of doctors in regular practice from distress for rent or from execution.

THE CAUCUS COMMITTEES.

Another caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly is to be held to-night to hear the reports of the Committees appointed at the last caucus. It is understood that the Committee on the Excise law will report against any modifications of the present law in accordance with the action of the Senatorial caucus last night. The Committee appointed to consider the Senate TAX COMMISSIONERS' bill it is said will report against the bill, but will recommend a committee of five to draft one less objectionable.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The retirement of Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS from the Assembly, preparatory to assuming the duties of his new office at Washington, was made the occasion of a pleasant era of good feeling just before the adjournment to-day. Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York, led off with a series of highly complimentary resolutions, which were warmly indorsed by Messrs. HITCHMAN, JACOBS, MILLER, TOWER and MURPHY on the Democratic side, and by Messrs. CAMPBELL, SELKREG and HUSTED on the Republican side, and were unanimously adopted and entered upon the journal. Mr. DAVIS responded in a very happy valedictory speech, which won the applause of the whole House.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

The telegraph operator, or some other operator, made me say in a dispatch last night that a general bill "forbidding loans" in aid of railroads had passed the Assembly. The bill was for *bonding towns*—quite a difference in sense, if not in sound.

RAILROAD FARES.

Mr. HARTMAN introduced in the House a bill providing that it shall not be lawful for the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies, or either of them, to charge for the conveyance of passengers between New-York and Albany a greater rate of fare than $2, nor any greater rate between intermediate points on the line of either of said roads, in proportion to the distance between each point.

S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 26.

BILLS REPORTED.

Appointing Commissioners to revise the charter of Buffalo; to amend the charters of Leroy, Cortland and Newburg; to amend the act relative to altering the map of Brooklyn; authorizing towns in Oneida County to aid in building a railroad from Clinton to Rome; reorganizing the Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn; incorporating the Central Savings Bank of New-York; laying out a public park at the junction of Ninth-avenue and a new Boulevard at Sixty-third-street; incorporating the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

Mr. VAN PATTEN, from the Committee on Internal Affairs, for a majority of the Committee, reported adversely to the bill modifying the Excise law, Mr. TOWER dissenting. Mr. CREAMER moved to disagree with the report, and to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

The vote stood 18 to 18. The Lieutenant-Governor gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

Mr. MATTOON (Republican) voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. FOLGER gave notice of a bill to punish the issuing, procuring or use of fraudulent or spurious certificates of naturalization.

The bill amending the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Repealing the act for the extension of Prospect Park.

By Mr. BEACH—Incorporating the Margaretsville Retreat for the Insane.

BILLS PASSED.

Facilitating the construction of the New-York and Midland Railroad—19 to 3.

Incorporating Passenger Transit Company of New-York and Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Avenue C Railroad Company to extend their track.

A report was received from D. TORRANCE, Vice-President of the Central Railroad, in response to a resolution of the Senate.

To authorize the immediate completion of the Willard Insane Asylum. To amend the act relative to the drainage of Brooklyn.

Mr. HALE moved the reconsideration of the resolution adopted yesterday relative to attaching Vice-President TORRANCE of the Central Railroad, and bringing him to the bar of the House. Carried.

Mr. HALE offered the following substitute:

Whereas, D. TORRANCE, Vice-President of the New-York Central Railroad, having made the report required by a resolution of this body of the date of March 25;

Resolved, That all proceedings against Mr. TORRANCE in the nature of contempt, be and the same are hereby discontinued.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the bill for the more effectual suppression and punishment of bribery was made the special order for Tuesday evening next.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, it was resolved that on and after Tuesday next the Senate will hold sessions from 10 o'clock until 2 o'clock, and meet again at 4 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. LYON introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Port Jervis and Montacello Railroad.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Metropolitan Board of Health, in response to a resolution in reference to the ship *James Foster*. They report that they have not directed the transfer to Ward's Island of any passengers of said ship; also that the Board has not had under consideration at any time the question of establishing a quarantine at Ward's Island or elsewhere for the detention of passengers, and has had no such action in contemplation.

REPORTS.

Authorizing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroads to extend their tracks.

For consolidating railroad companies; for the consideration of the House. Allowing roads not parallel to consolidate.

For the payment of certain claims against Richmond County.

The Supplementary Excise bill for the State; for consideration.

Amending the Quarantine law.

Relative to the Eclectic Medical College of New-York.

For the extension of Madison-avenue.

Repealing the act opening Maspeth-avenue, in Brooklyn.

To amend the law conferring additional powers on the Metropolitan Police.

Relative to the inspection of steam boilers; for consideration. Passed.

Incorporating the American Museum of National History; carried to a third reading.

To incorporate the New-Amsterdam Savings Bank of New-York.

On motion of Mr. IRVING, the bill chartering the Underground Railroad, reported last evening was recommitted to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. KIERNAN offered a resolution to the effect that members of the House, without distinction of party, have heard with feelings of pleasure of Hon. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS' merited elevation to the duties of Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and that they regard his appointment as not only eminently fit, but as a just acknowledgment of his talent, integrity and scholarly attainments; that we tender to Mr. DAVIS, on his departure from our midst, expressions of our highest esteem and assurance; that he carries with him our most fervent hope that those faculties of mind and heart which have endeared him to us, will still continue to gather around him hosts of friends in his new and enlarged sphere of usefulness. Mr. KIERNAN supported the resolution, and was followed by Judge CAMPBELL, Messrs. SELKREG, HUSTED, HITCHMAN, and others.

On motion of Mr. SELKREG, it was ordered that the preamble and resolution be spread in full on the Journal, and an engrossed copy presented to Mr. DAVIS. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. DAVIS acknowledged the compliment and bade his fellow members farewell. He was greeted with hearty applause on taking his seat.

Mr. HITCHMAN rose to a question of privilege, respecting an article on the New-York Board of Education in *Harper's Weekly*, copies of which had been placed on member's desks. He denied that his religious principles in anywise warped his judgment as to the best interests of education.

Mr. HARTMAN introduced a resolution to regulate fare on the Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, the Companies to charge but $2 between Albany and New-York, and proportionally for shorter distances. Adjourned.

JOHN REAL.

Concise History of the Murder of John Smedick—Review of the Case—Statement of the Condemned—Defence of Officer Smedick.

At a late hour on the night of the 23d of July last, Officer JOHN SMEDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, was shot down and killed in First-avenue, near the corner of Thirty-fourth-street, by JOHN REAL, who, after due investigation by the Coroner, and an impartial trial, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of April. In view of the near approach of the last scene in this lamentable tragedy, and the frequent attention directed to the murder of late, it is proper that a comprehensive outline of the facts in the case should be presented to the reader.

THE EVENT.

In the first place, as to the murder itself. Officer SMEDICK was on patrol duty on the night of his death, and as he passed up First-avenue and reached Thirty-second-street, he was deliberately shot at from the shelter of a coal-box. The assailant fired twice at the officer, both bullets taking effect and causing almost instant death. One of the balls struck SMEDICK in his right breast, and the other on the left side of the head, a little above the ear, penetrating the brain. As the shots were fired, two or three citizens saw the flash of the pistol and heard the reports, these latter being also heard by Officer JAMES MEE, as he was passing through Thirty-second-street. Officer MEE, when examined by the Coroner the following day, testified in substance, that at the time of the murder he was on duty in Thirty-second-street, near First-avenue, when he heard two pistol shots fired. In about a minute after REAL came rushing along Thirty-second-street, on the opposite side of the street. MEE ordered REAL to stop, when the latter exclaimed, with an oath, "Go away, or I'll kill you too," at the same time discharging a pistol at the officer. As REAL continued his flight, MEE followed him over fences and through several streets, succeeding in overtaking the fugitive in Thirty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, when he knocked him down by a blow from his fist, and at the same time disarmed him. MEE then asked REAL "who he had hit," when REAL said "I've killed SMEDICK." "Are you sure," queried MEE, and REAL replied, "I hav'nt killed him, it's not my fault." Sergeant WM. H. MCCOY, of the same precinct, also testified at the same time that he had heard of the murder a few minutes before officers MEE and LANE brought in the prisoner. As the Sergeant was about to question the officers, the prisoner said: "I am the man; I shot him; I tried it many a time." McCONNELL inquired of the officers if SMEDICK was dead. Prisoner replied, "If he ain't dead, it is not my fault."

EDWARD CARPENTER, another of the witnesses, also testified at the inquest that a few seconds prior to the murder, he passed the northwest corner of Thirty-second-street, he saw some one resembling REAL standing near the coal box, and at the same time saw the deceased coming toward REAL on the west side. He was walking very slowly, and appeared to be looking toward the opposite side of the street. The two were some six or ten feet apart; the witness had got nine or ten or twelve feet beyond when he saw a flash and heard the report of a pistol; he turned round and saw deceased reel and put his hand to his head. He saw something in the prisoner's hand, and the flash came from that. There was a second shot fired almost immediately afterward, when he shouted and ran toward Thirty-third-street, and soon after he heard a third shot. HENRY BESHMAN, a grocer's clerk at No. 569 First-avenue, was standing in the door of his employer's store at the time, when SMEDICK passed him and spoke in a pleasant and unconcerned manner. As he reached Thirty-second-street a man from near the coal-box on the corner raised his hand and fired at deceased. He fired three times at SMEDICK, who fell after he had proceeded a few steps further. The witness did not know who it was that shot him; he walked toward him when he fired the third shot.

REAL'S MOTIVE.

The motive which actuated REAL and led him into committing the gravest crime known to the law, was, no doubt, a bitter feeling of revenge. He had been, as he and his friends claim, subjected for some time to a series of petty persecutions on the part of Officer SMEDICK.

STATEMENT OF THE CULPRIT.

In conversation, yesterday, with a member of the Press, REAL voluntarily made a statement of the case, which, in his own language, is as follows:

I feel fully satisfied that if the Courts and the public had been made aware of the terrible and persistent persecution I received from Officer SMEDICK I would not now be a condemned felon, with only one week to live. I never had a quarrel with any policeman in the precinct except him, but he pursued me with deadly hate for nearly two years, as hundreds of persons in the Ward can testify. The unfortunate act which has consigned me to death might have been prevented if he had been arrested in July last, when I preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery against him before Judge JONES, of the Superior Court, who issued a warrant in the case, which, for some reason unexplained to me, was never executed. I suppose it was never executed because he was a policeman. The immunity from punishment he then secured embittered him against me. He had continual opportunities to aggravate and assault me, as his beat was not changed and he never failed to take advantage of those opportunities. He was not content with clubbing me, but he endeavored to incite me to commit crime by preventing me from earning my bread. He followed me wherever he found I was employed; and he had me discharged, for he told every one from whom I received work that I was a thief and a rowdy, and that he would make it unpleasant for anyone to give me anything to do. I endeavored to keep the places secret where I was employed, but he always found them out and secured my dismissal. Rev. Father CLOURY proceured me a situation on the cars of the Second-avenue Railroad, but I was not long on the road when SMEDICK called on the Superintendent, Mr. JOHN SMITH, and the Secretary of the Company, Mr. HARVEY H. WOODS, and he got them to remove me, for he told them that I was a thief and that they could not trust me. But Captain ALLAIRE and every policeman of the Twenty-first Ward knows that I never was a thief, and that I always worked honestly for my living. He also had me discharged from the East Broadway Railroad cars, where I obtained the position of conductor, through the influence of Mr. JAMES W. CULVER, one of the leading Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward. In fact I knew that I could not retain any situation long after he found out the place where I was employed. But I suffered all this quietly, for I knew that, as he was a policeman, he could take me any time to the Station-house and prefer any charge he liked against me, and neither my word nor my oath would be believed against his. He even attacked me on the night he was killed, till he goaded me to desperation, and then I fired the fatal shot for which, with all the outrages he committed against me, I am still heartily sorry.

At last I was driven to seek employment in the revenue service, for I thought he could not reach me, and, through the kindness of Deputy Collector JOSEPH A. MONSHEIMER, of the Eighth District, I was employed to watch a barge on which illicit whisky had been manufactured, at the foot of Thirty-first-street and East River. He followed me over there, and asked to go on the boat, because, he said, he heard there were women on it, and when he came on board he found the statement was untrue.

Deputy Collector MONSHEIMER told me to carry a pistol, as the owners of the boat might attack me for the purpose of taking off the whisky, and that was the reason I carried the pistol. The men found on the boat were desperate-looking men, as the United States Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. PHELPS, who saw them when they were brought before Commissioner OSBORN, remarked. Mr. MOHNSEIMER can testify to all these facts. Almost every person in the ward knows how bitterly Officer SMEDICK pursued me. Mr. DAVID J. DALY, of No. 171 East Thirty-third-street, told me that SMEDICK clubbed a man named LYNCH, who lives in the house Mr. DALY owns at the northwest corner of Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, and whom he had mistaken for me. When he found out his mistake, he carried the man up stairs, and said he was sorry it was not the son of a b—— REAL, but he would get him yet. Captain ALLAIRE and the roundsman of the ward can testify that SMEDICK was the most overbearing man on the force, and the Police books will show that he was brought before the Police Commissioners on the charge of assaulting a citizen without cause, but I do not know what disposition was made of the case. I have heard that he clubbed Mr. TWOMLEY, the bellringer of Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, badly at one time, and endeavored to thrust his club down his throat, and subsequently caused him to be locked up. During last Summer he clubbed me several times, and at last I went, by advice of my friends, before Judge JONES, of the Superior Court, and obtained a warrant for his arrest on a charge of assault and battery. As I said before, I do not know why he was not arrested, unless it was that the Deputy Sheriff, to whom the warrant was given for execution, did not like to take a policeman into custody, lest there might be trouble about the matter. I have obtained a copy of the papers in the case from the Clerk's office, and here they are:

New-York Supreme Court.—John Real, Plaintiff, vs. John Smedick, Defendant.—City and County of New-York, ss.—Bernard Magill, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the City of New-York; that he was at the door of a saloon in First-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, on the 24th day of June, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and while there he saw the defendant (Smedick) deal the plaintiff (Real) a powerful blow, knocking him down on the sidewalk; that the plaintiff was consulting himself quietly and peaceably, and gave the defendant no provocation whatever for said assault.

BERNARD MAGILL.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1868.

CORTLANDT IRVING,
Notary Public, New-York County.

New-York Superior Court.—John Real, Plaintiff, vs. John Smedick, Defendant.—City and County of New-York, ss.—John Real, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the plaintiff in this action; that on the 24th day of June, 1868, in the First-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, in said City, he was violently attacked and assaulted by the defendant, John Smedick, who knocked him down upon the pavement; that plaintiff had no immediate previous quarrel with said Smedick, and gave him no provocation whatever for said assault.

JOHN REAL.
(Signed)

Sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1868.

CORTLANDT IRVING,
Notary Public, New-York.

Upon the above affidavits Judge JONES issued the following order of arrest.

New-York Supreme Court.—John Real vs. John Smedick.—Order to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York: It appearing to me by affidavit that a sufficient cause of action exists in favor of the above-named plaintiff against the above-named defendant, and that the case is one mentioned in section 179 of the Code of Procedure, and the said plaintiff having given the undertaking required by law, you are required forthwith to arrest the defendant in this action and hold him to bail in the sum of $500, and to return this order to Thomas Darrington, plaintiff's attorney, No. 164 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of July, 1868.—Dated July 1, 1868.

S. JONES, Justice.

There are many respectable citizens in the ward and throughout the City who will corroborate these statements. Anyone so misled by prejudice against me as to believe that I was dishonest or disorderly, will find how much they wrong me by calling on Father CLOURY, or any Catholic priest of the district, and as for my honesty, I might confidently call on the Police to testify to that. The officers of the railroads where I was employed and Deputy Collector MONSHEIMER, for whom I worked up to the night of my arrest, will testify as to my good conduct. I care little for my own life now, but I desire, in justice to myself and my poor sisters and father, to make this statement.

The physicians of the Tombs, when I was brought here can testify how I was suffering from the wounds I received from SMEDICK. I would ask the public not to be prejudiced against me because I took liquor, as I was driven to it by the persecution I received from SMEDICK. I say this of that man who is now lying in his grave, that this has been the result of his own action, and if I could tell of other things that SMEDICK has done, it would be a wonder that I had not before done what I did. I have prepared myself for death, and I can say that I was never happier in my life than I am now, standing a condemned man in this cell. SMEDICK has followed me bitterly, and being a policeman I have had no chance to get justice done to him from the authorities.

That SMEDICK did persecute REAL there now seems no reasonable doubt; but that he was, even under such circumstances, justified in taking the life of the officer no one can for a moment claim.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONER

REAL is visited by Father DURANGUE every day, who strives to prepare the penitent for the doom pronounced upon him. He also receives visits from the Sisters of Mercy, who are constant and unremitting in their attendance and efforts in his spiritual behalf. Besides the visits of his relatives, the condemned sees but few. Now and then he consents to converse with one he has known in other days, and on such occasions appears to be quite resigned to the fate meted out by the law. He does not allow any hope to sway him regarding the probable result of the endeavors now being made in his behalf by his faithful counsel.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CASE.

The counsel who defended REAL are still working assiduously in his behalf. They announce through the newspapers that "feeling confident that there was error at the trial, have no reason to doubt that the Courts will order a stay of execution. Such a stay of execution has never, in the administration of justice in this State, been refused. No person was ever yet convicted of murder in New-York without afterward having had his case considered by the Appellate Courts, that it might be known whether he had been legally tried and could be lawfully executed. The right of revision obtains in all legal controversies for both property and liberty, and why shall it be for the first time denied to this poor prisoner, whose life is at stake? A writ of appeal having been granted, it would be a sorry reflection indeed, to find by a reversal of the verdict that a citizen had been hanged without authority of law."

Judge BARNARD has, on application, granted a writ of error, but has refused a stay of proceedings, which will probably prove to be the end of the case.

DEFENCE OF OFFICER SMEDICK.

In consequence of the many misstatements regarding the reputation of the deceased officer, which have been made from time to time in the hope of benefiting REAL, a property owner in the Twenty-first Ward has written a contradiction, and addressed it to the editor of the *Sun*. The following is his statement:

A writer having said that Policeman SMEDICK was was very unpopular in the Twenty-first Ward, I beg to reply that it was only thieves and night-walkers that found fault with him. I am an old resident of the Twenty-first Ward, and in respect to the character of Mr. SMEDICK, I feel in duty bound to answer. I knew Officer SMEDICK from the most of the time he was in this precinct. We never had a Police officer before or since his death that did his duty to the people more faithfully. It is true that he did watch those thieves that stood around First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, and to my knowledge he often drove them from the corners; but, Sir, the law-abiding citizens of the neighborhood would like to see such officers in the Police as Mr. SMEDICK. There is no person in this ward that would say a hard word of him but the thieves and murderers. Some of them, to my knowledge, boast that they participated in the murder of Colonel O'BRIEN. The honest citizens of this neighborhood must keep their mouths shut, for fear that JOHN REAL'S friends may hear them, and, in place of the rope, get one of his deputies to make shorter work with the pistol.

A PROPERTY OWNER IN THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.

These facts are borne out by the testimony of other citizens and his fellow-comrades in the force.

Lecture on the Primeval Man.

Professor GUYOT continued his course of lectures upon the Primeval Man last night at Dr. ADAMS' Church in Madison-avenue. It was illustrated by colored drawings of Switzerland in the middle diluvian period, by rock stratas, river beds, skulls found rock-embedded in various ecuntries, stone instruments, potteries, relics of huts upon rafts in lake bottoms, and stone monuments. The lecturer surmised upon the period when man appeared on earth, but had no theory upon the mode in which he was first introduced. He was eloquent upon the superiority of the Bible to all mythologies in its correspondence with scientific truth as far as ascertained, and believed that science would yet justify many more of its assertions that now seem paradoxical.

New-Jersey Legislative Appointments.

The following officers were elected at the joint meeting of the Legislature on Thursday night:

Prison Keeper—David Hennion, of Passaic.

State Director of Camden and Amboy Railroad—Daniel Budd, of Morris.

State Director of Delaware and Raritan Canal—Wm. Peterson, of Middlesex.

State Librarian—Jeremiah Dailey, of Middlesex.

State Prison Inspector—First District, John W. Markley, of Cumberland; Second District, Ivans Davis, of Burlington; Third District, James Richey, of Union; Fourth District, Peter Smith, of Sussex; Fifth District, Michael Kilcanley, of Hudson.

Judges—Burlington, Clayton Lippincott; Camden, Asa B. Horner; Cape May, Richard D Edmunds; Cumberland, Elias Dougherty; Essex, Frederick H. Teese. Presiding Judge, Herman Lee. Common Pleas: Gloucester, Simeon Warrington; Hudson, F. W. Bohnsedt; Hunterdon, Peter E. Voorhees; Mercer, Enoch H. Drake, Alfred Reed, Law Judge; Middlesex, Charles Coerhoven, Law Judge; Hendrick, H. Brown, Common Pleas; Monmouth, George C. Beekman, Law Judge, Charles Connover, Common Pleas; Morris, David W. Dellicker; Ocean, Thomas Jones; Passaic, P. Sanford; Salem, Alpheus Bilderback; Sussex, Henry C. Kelsey; Union, Wm. Gibbey, Sr.; Warren, Philip H. Hann.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

New-York Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, on Thursday evening last elected the following-named officers for the ensuing quarter: John M. Morse, W. P.; John A. Lees, W. A.; Robert Orr, R. S.; James P. Hewett, A. R. S.; George T. Thalimer, F. S.; C. T. Merwin, T.; Peter Hall Shurts, Chaplain; J. P. Vollertson, Con.; M. J. Wood, A. C.; J. Perry Smith, I. S.; J. Van Gelder, O. S. This Division will remove on the 1st of May to the hall in Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

At an early hour yesterday morning JOSEPH WEIDMAN, a fireman on patrol, noticed several men on the corner of Forty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and as they were acting in a suspicious manner he approached them, whereupon they fled precipitately, leaving a large bundle behind them. This bundle being examined was found to contain four large damask curtains, valued at $150, which had been stolen during the night from the house of THOMAS COCHRANE, No. 48 East Forty-ninth-street. The property was restored to the owner.

A fire occurred Thursday night in the Knickerbocker Mills, No. 156 Chambers-street, whereby the proprietors, WM. J. STITTS & CO., sustained a damage of $6,000, but have insurance for $20,000 on stock and machinery, having a policy for $3,000 each in the Merchants Humboldt, St. Nicholas, Williamsburg City, Hamilton and Lafayette, and $2,000 in the Exchange. M. JOHNSON, who occupied the second floor of the building, was damaged $1,000 and was insured for $5,000 in the Hudson County Mutual, of Jersey City, and Commonwealth. The building is insured for $10,000.

At 6 o'clock last evening a collision occurred in front of No. 118 Centre-street, between freight car No. 132 of the New-Haven Railroad Company and passenger car No. 12 of the Fourth-avenue street railroad line. Two of the passengers were injured; Miss ELLEN WALKER, of No. 226 Third-avenue, having her shoulder dislocated, and E. M. HAYWARD, of No. 79 Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, being slightly injured about the head. The disabled persons were assisted to their homes.

The Union League have called a special meeting for this (Saturday) evening, to consider the acts pending in the Legislature changing the appointments of Tax Commissioners and School Commissioners of the City, and increasing the fees of the Sheriff, and to determine upon measures for the protection of the people in their rights and privileges.

The steamboat *Meta*, belonging to the Manhasset Bay and Port Morris Steamboat Company, after being thoroughly overhauled and handsomely fitted up, has again been placed on the route, running to and from Manhasset Bay and intermediate landings.

Ex-Mayor JAMES HARPER, who, with his daughter, was thrown from his carriage on Thursday evening, while riding through Fifth-avenue, lies in an unconscious state at St. Luke's Hospital, where he was taken soon after the casualty happened. Miss HARPER was not seriously injured.

New-Jersey.

A young man named JOHN ROCHE, a native of Fitchburg, Mass., was arrested yesterday morning by Detective NUGENT, of the Jersey City Police force, on the charge of having stolen a pair of gaiters from GREAVE'S store, No. 79 Newark-avenue. When searched there were found in his possession a new briarwood pipe and several packages of tobacco, which he had stolen. On being asked why he had stolen the gaiters, he replied that he left home about three weeks ago to obtain work, but could not find any, and being hungry he should do something to support life. He was held for examination.

Dickinson Hall, named after the first President of Princeton College, will be erected this year on the College grounds with the money presented by J. C. GREEN. A gymnasium and two dromitories will be built shortly.

A drunken fellow named MARTIN CUNNINGHAM attempted to raise a disturbance yesterday in SCHUCHARDT'S saloon, Newark-avenue, Hudson City, because the proprietor refused to give him a drink. He was quietly put out on the street, but had been only a few minutes away, when, returning with a large Belgian paving stone, he threw it at Mr. SCHUCHARDT, but fortunately did not hit him. CUNNINGHAM was arrested by Officer GANNON, but on his way to prison he turned on the officer, assaulted him violently, tore off his shield, and destroyed his coat, for which and other offences he was committed for trial by Justice ALDRIDGE.

The two railroads starting from Newark to Paterson and New-York are being rapidly proceeded with. That to Paterson will be ready by the first of May, while on the road to New-York the work is rapidly approaching Mulberry-street, Newark, and the bridge across Ferry-street has been built.

The New-Jersey House have passed the the following acts: To incorporate the Belamy Britannia and Silver Plating Company; to bond townships for the Montclair Railroad, and to supply Elizabeth with water.

In anticipation of the proposed visit of President GRANT to Cape May this year, a suite of rooms in the Stockton Hotel are being prepared for his reception.

The Orange Choral Union will give a concert in Library Hall, Orange, on Monday evening next, assisted by Miss TOEDT, the violinist, Mrs. CLEVELAND, of Brooklyn, and other soloists members of the society.

The New-Jersey Legislature have passed the Senate bill appropriating $5,500 in aid of the Soldiers' Children's Home.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, March 26.

To-day being Good Friday, the Stock Exchange and Produce Markets are closed. The holidays will continue, and there will be no business done until Tuesday next either here or at Liverpool, with the exception that the Stock Exchange in this city will be open to-morrow.

FRANKFORT, Friday, March 26.

United States bonds to-day were dull; Five-twenties of 1862 closed at 87¾.

BUFFALO, Friday, March 26.

There has been no business transacted on 'Change to-day. Quotations nominally unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, March 26.

EXCHANGE ON New-York easier, 1-10 ₱ cent. premium. FLOUR firm; Spring Extras, $5 10@$6 75. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet and steady at $1 13@$1 17; No. 2 firmer and advanced 1c. @1¼c.; regular sales at $1 11. CORN active; new, 54¼c.; No. 2, 52c. OATS dull; Fresh, 34c. @34¼c. RYE quiet; No. 1, $1 20. BARLEY dull; No. 2, $1 70; WHISKY dull and nominal at 89c. @89¼c. PROVISIONS more active and firmer. Mess PORK, $31. LARD steady at 15c. Shoulders, 12¼c. @12¾c. Loose Sugar-cured HAMS, 16c. Dressed HOGS quiet at $11 25@$12. Live HOGS steady at $9 40@$10 80. CATTLE quiet and easy. Cows and Stockers, $5 25@$5 87½. Good to Choice shipping, $7@$7 50. RECEIPTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,400 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, March 26.

COTTON—Receipt to-day, 2,907 bales; of the week—gross, 10,490 bales; net, 9,900 bales. Exports of the week—To Liverpool, 9,826 bales; to the Continent, 6,642 bales; coastwise, 1,538 bales. Stock on hand, 136,564 bales. Sales to-day, 4,100 bales; for the week, 27,850 bales. Market to-day steady; Middlings, 28¼c. GOLD 132. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 142½; Commercial, 141¼; New-York Sight, ¼@¾ ₱ cent. premium. SUGAR dull; Common, 11¼c.; Prime, 14¾c. MOLASSES scarce; Prime, 73c. @75c. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN easier; sales at 75c. OATS dull at 65c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY firmer; Prime, $27. PORK dull at $32 75. BACON—Retailing only at 14¾c. for Shoulders; 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal; tierces; 18½c. @19¼c.; keg 20¼c. @21¼c. WHISKY depressed; Western rectified, 85c. @87½c. COFFEE dull; Fair, 14¼c. @15¾c.; Prime, 17¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 26.

TOBACCO—There is a better feeling. COTTON—Nothing doing. HEMP very dull; choice Undressed, $7 50. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $4@$5; Spring Extras, $4 60@$4 75; from No. 1 Wheat, $5 37½@$5 50. WHEAT dull; Fair to Prime Red, $1 25@$1 45; Choice to Fancy, $1 80@$1 87½; No. 2 Spring, $1 04; No. 1 Spring, $1 15@$1 17. CORN firmer; Sacked, 65c. @70c. OATS advancing; sales at 57c. @60c. BARLEY quiet. RYE dull at $1 25@$1 26. WHISKY firmer at 90c. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS—Small business only; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c. BACON firmer and in improved demand; Shoulders, 13¾@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c. @17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. refused. LARD dull; Choice held at $18¼c. @18½c. CATTLE in good demand at $4@7 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 2,800 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 26.

FLOUR dull; Family, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN in good demand at 62c. @63c. for Ear. RYE firm at $1 33. OATS firm and unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal. COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 27¼c.; Low Middlings, 26¼c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand at full rates; sales 146 hhds. WHISKY firm and in good demand at 91¼c. Mess PORK held at $32. BULK MEATS, 12¼c. @14¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; small sales at ¼c. less. LARD held at 18¼c. GOLD, 131. EXCHANGE scarce. MONEY easy.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 26.

COTTON held at 29c. @29½c. for Middlings. FLOUR firm; sales, 2,000 bbls.; Northwestern Extra Family unchanged; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7 50@$9 75. WHEAT very quiet; sales, 5,000 bushels Red at $1 50@$1 60; Amber unchanged; No. 1 Spring, $1 48@$1 50. RYE, $1 50@$1 53. CORN steady; Yellow, 88c.; White, 84c. @85c.; Mixed Western, 85c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM advancing; Crude, 19¼c. @20c.; Refined, 32c. @32¼c. COFFEE dull. SUGAR and MOLASSES less active. PROVISIONS inactive. WHISKY scarce at 96c. @98c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 26.

COTTON quiet and unchanged. FLOUR active; low grades higher; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$8 75; do. Family, $9@$10 50; City Mills Superfine, $6@$6 50; Extra do., $7 25@$9 50; do. Family, $9 50@$12 75; Western Superfine, $5 75@$6 25; do. Extra, $6 50@$8 25; do. Family, $8 75@$9 75. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN dull; closed. White at 81c. @82c. OATS steady at 65c. @75c. RYE firm; sales, 4,000 bushels at $1 50 for Northern. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY—A better feeling; sales at 94c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, March 26.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 50@$8 75 for White; $9 50@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50; choice White Canada, $1 80. CORN quiet; sales 1,600 bushels No. 1 at $1. OATS, 70c. for Western. BARLEY nominal at $2 for Western. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $27; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35. Railroad

LITTLE STREET ARABS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An interesting letter has been recently published, addressed by the faithful Superintendent of the Five Points Mission, Mr. HALLIDAY, to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, on the subject of the "little Arabs" or street children of New-York. Mr. HALLIDAY states very justly that there are no exact statistics of the number of this class, but that they can be safely estimated as "between ten and twenty thousand." That this is not an exaggerated estimate is evident from the tables of statistics presented in the recent report of the benevolent association which has accomplished most for this unfortunate class—the Children's Aid Society. From this it appears that the different homeless and vagrant children who were lodged in the various lodging-houses of the Society during the past year amounted to over 10,000.

If we consider in addition the number cared for by other institutions, the number who were entirely uncared for, and the number arrested by the Police, we may easily believe that 20,000 is not an excessive estimate of the annual street-wandering children of this City. It is a mistake, however, to suppose—as Mr. HALLIDAY appears to do—that any considerable proportion of these are children from "comfortable homes," who could be compelled to attend school if their parents were earnest to have them do so. A careful attention to the statistics of our benevolent associations, and inquiry among the receptacles of these *enfans perdus* and the Police, will satisfy anyone that these unfortunate children are mainly the inevitable result each year of a law of averages; they are the necessary fruits of what may be called the accidents among a million and a half of such a population as ours. That is, if we draw a radius of twenty miles around New-York, we will find each year among the million and a half of people included in this circumference, a certain constant proportion of destitute persons, of newly-arrived immigrants, of drunkards, of poor families where there is a stepmother, and a consequent neglect of children; of harsh fathers whose cruelty drives their offspring out on the world, of unfortunate families where the father is dead and the mother cannot support the children, or cannot control them—a certain proportion each year of misfortune, crime, indulgence, poverty and death which at once sets those little wanderers adrift on the currents of the City streets. The little City Arabs are the accidents of a great city. They are found in every large town; more here because there is a poorer and larger laboring class than in most cities. This stream of childish poverty and suffering in a large City is one of its most terrible aspects. It flows incessantly and apparently mysteriously. One of the most singular experiences, we are assured, of the keepers of the lodging-houses for the street children is the sudden appearance and disappearance of such numbers of children. In a single one of these—the Newsboys' Home—it is estimated that an average of *twenty-five* newsboys appear every night and twenty-five disappear—the most of them no one knows where.

Many causes of course can affect this current of youthful poverty and homelessness. Good legislation, education and religion may diminish its sources; wise care, instruction and judicious laws may lessen its volume; but while there are 450,000 people crowded in tenement-houses in this City, and a vast laboring or destitute population encircling it, there will always be orphan, and uncared-for, and truant and vagrant children.

As Mr. HALLIDAY remarks, their condition is a subject calling for the most earnest attention of legislators, of churches and all friends of good order and morality. The class of street children are undoubtedly the rich bed of soil from which spring a fertile crop of vagrants, prostitutes and criminals.

The remedies of this evil, however, which are suggested by the missionary seem hardly sufficient. It is not at all probable that a "Children's Court" could be established here, or if it were, that it would be anything better than our present Police Courts, where the Judges are elected by the criminals whom they try. A truant law already exists here, and during the past few years has been executed with considerable vigor, but the difficulty is that the truants form but a small portion of the army of vagrants. Then if the Vagrant law is attempted to be enforced, innumerable obstacles arise.

A boy appears on the street with a blacking-box, or a bundle of newspapers, or a basket of oranges, or any other wares to sell. He has no home indeed, but his business is legitimate. People must have their boots blacked, and must buy newspapers and fruit, and, as a consequence, others must supply the demand. No policeman would be justified in considering such an occupation as vagrancy, and no Court could sentence a lad engaged in these street trades for being a vagrant.

It is true that when such boys are found in unlawful occupations, or doing nothing in the streets, the Courts ought to be much more strict with them than they are. With the Roman Catholic Protectory and the new Refuge, or "Industrial School," of the Commissioners of Charity, there ought to be no sectarian objection to the summary arrest and forcible schooling and discipline of all such homeless and vagabond boys.

A law might indeed be enacted, similar to the Massachusetts law, requiring all poor people to educate their children, and all children engaged in street trades to be in school during, say, three hours a day. This, if rigidly enforced, would be an incalculable blessing to the City. Experience, however, has shown that all such laws are executed in this country with the greatest difficulty. Our great hopes in lessening this tremendous evil, must be in educational and reformatory efforts. If the various industrial schools, lodging-houses, and Western emigration plans of such an association as the Children's Aid Society could receive one-tenth of the sums spent by the City for schemes and jobs that benefit no one but their promoters, we should perceive soon a most palpable diminution of this unfortunate class.

These benevolent efforts have already diminished crime and vagrancy among little girls; they need only to be extended and more liberally supported to change the great army of *gamins* into honest and industrious producers.

C. L. B.

Murderous Attack upon a Teacher.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Wednesday, March 17, 1869.

This city was in a state of high excitement to-day, on account of an affray which happened in the South Grammar School. A little son of J. C. HENLY was in attendance at school, in one of the primary rooms, and, proving incorrigible, was sent up to the Principal, Mr. KNABENSHUE, for correction. He was received by the Principal, who at the time was busy with a recitation, and was ordered to take a seat. The boy, taking advantage of the engagement of the Principal, slipped out of the room and ran home. Soon after, and before Mr. KNABENSHUE knew he had gone, a loud rap was heard at the door of the school-room. The door was opened by the Principal, when he found himself confronted by J. C. HENLY, the father of the boy, who, without any questions, fell upon Mr. KNABENSHUE with a large club, and, following the freightened teacher into the school-room, in the presence of his pupils, beat his head with a large hand bell lying on the desk. Dr. EFFINGER dressed the wounds, and pronounced them serious, if not fatal.

HOW MUCH MONEY DO WE NEED?

Definition of Money—Amount of Current Money in England, France and the United States—The Appreciation of Bonds, and Approach to Specie Payments.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, March 17, 1969.

Don't raise all your hands! If the above question were answered fairly, each man and woman would say they wanted more than they had. But I put the question in the light of political economy and commercial facilities: How much does this American nation want to conduct the business of the country with ease and facility? I believe this problem has never been solved in any country; and perhaps, in a full and broad sense, it is what mathematicians call an impossible problem. But even impossible problems may be reduced within certain limits, and we can approximate the scientific truths. That there must be a certain amount of what we call "money," "currency," "circulating medium," &c., &c., to perform the exchanges of the country with ease and facility, is very evident. It is also evident that this amount will vary with the greater or less expansion of commerce, and the greater or less expansion of active industry—in other words, the number and amount of exchanges to be made. In the present commercial condition of this country, what amount of money do we need? One class of persons press for more money, and another—hard money men, (of which we have a few left)—want to reduce the currency to half of what it is. In the appendix (B) of Mr. WELLS' report on the revenues is an article on this subject, written by GEORGE WALKER, with the old hard-money ideas, and attempting to solve this problem. Mr. WALKER furnishes a great many valuable and interesting facts; but, like Mr. WELLS, exhibits the extraordinary phenomenon of attempting to overturn his own facts! I dissent entirely from the opinions of Messrs. WELLS and WALKER, and am much surprised that gentlemen in the employment of the United States Government should think it necessary, after performing their legitimate business, to turn aside and controvert the very facts they have furnished. I am not, however, much afraid of any mischief from their views, with the present spirit and tendencies of the American people. We have outlived the days of free trade and hard money, and we are not likely to return to them. The problem still remains, however—how much money do we need?

Before I attempt an approximation to the solution of this problem, let us try to get a correct idea of what "money" is. In Appendix B to Mr. WELLS' report, page 104, GEORGE WALKER says: "And this leads me to consider the real nature and office of money, as distinguished from capital. It is from a misconception on this point, that most of the prevailing errors respecting the currency have arisen. I define money to be a part of the wealth of the world, expressed in a comage of the precious metals, which is withdrawn from reproductive uses for the purpose of measuring and exchanging the rest."

Now, that comes just as near the true definition of money as the French Academy's definition of a crab, which was that "a crab is a small red fish which walks backwards;" to which the great naturalist, CUVIER, replied, that it wanted only three things to be correct: 1. A crab was not a fish. 2. A crab was not red; and 3. It did not walk backwards.

This is just the number of particulars in which WALKER's definition of money fails. 1. Money is not necessarily composed of "precious metals." 2. It is not necessarily a "coinage;" and 3. It is not necessarily (except to the trifling value of paper) a part of the "wealth" of the world. The residue—the "reproductive uses"—is very uncertain and doubtful in any true sense of the word "reproductive." In nearly all of Northern Africa (see BARTH's travels) "cowries" pass through millions of people, making immense transactions, as "money." Are they "precious metals," or "coinage," or "wealth," or "reproductive?" But to come home. The two most powerful nations on the globe—the United States and Russia—use only paper "money." Is that "precious metals?" or "coinage?" It is not a question of opinion; it is a question of simple fact. It is not a question of whether "precious metals" ought to be money; but whether, among all nations, in fact, they are? The Spartans made money of iron, and it is just as good definition for them to say "money" is a coinage of iron, as it is for certain people to say "money" is a "coinage" of gold now. In point of fact it is no such thing. The whole "money," "currency," or whatever performs the exchanges of this country, is paper, and nothing else: for gold is nothing but merchandize, sold in market overt, as iron is, at various prices.

The curious part of Mr. WALKER's exposition of money, is that on the same page he gives another definition of money, which is very nearly correct. He there says: "Money is a vehicle which performs a part of the social exchanges. It is of one family with the steamboat, the railroad, the express, the telegraph, the post office. All of these are merely instruments of exchange, and not of production."

This is true, and it directly contradicts the other. If "money" is "merely an instrument" of exchange, (which, in fact, it is,) where is the necessity of limiting it to any one material? Why to gold any more than iron, or to metal more than paper? Where are its "reproductive" qualities, when it is not an instrument of production? I leave Mr. WALKER in his own quagmire, while I take his last definition as the true one. "Money" is, in fact, an "instrument of exchange," and nothing else. This instrument of exchange is, in this country, paper money—at least for the present. We have nearly $450,000,000 of gold in the country, as I have shown in former articles. This gold might and would be a part of the currency if specie payments are resumed; but till then, which may not be near at hand, paper currency is our only money. Now, how much do we need for ease and facility of transactions? Mr. WALKER gives the "money"—both paper and gold—in England and France at $15 50 per head for the former, and $18 34 for the latter. We have, as near as may be, $721,000,000 of money of circulation, which is $19 per head, the present population of the country being at least 38,000,000—more probably 39,000,000. A table of comparison between these countries then is:

	Circulation.	Population.	Per head.
England	$585,000,000	30,000,000	$15 50
France	648,000,000	38,000,000	18 34
United States	721,000,000	38,000,000	19 00
Average	$1,884,000,000	106,000,000	$17 60

Now, we observe that this country has but a very little more circulation in proportion than France, but twenty-two per cent. more than England. Mr. WALKER goes into a long argument to show that we don't want so much circulation as France, because of different habits of the people, concentration of capital and various other causes. Now, there is one sufficient answer to all this. The Americans are by far the most active, enterprising, speculative people upon the earth, and there is more money wanted here in proportion to the people than in any other upon earth, just as we have more railroads in proportion than any people. Mr. WALKER's parallel between money and railroads was not a bad one. Money and railroads are both wanted to make exchanges and transfers—and both are needed in proportion to the magnitude and enterprise of the country.

From all the facts before me I conclude that seven hundred millions is not far from the amount of money the country really needs. Perhaps, one hundred millions less would do. I agree with Mr. WALKER and others, that if we want to return to specie payments very speedily, you must do it through the hard road of contraction; but I am perfectly convinced that before you had contracted a hundred millions, you would have such a roar from the lion of the people as would shake the Capitol. But it is worth trying to a small extent gradually. It would be a test experiment to ascertain whether we had too much currency. I should like to see it tried.

As to the resumption of specie payments, I think the true method is by the appreciation of the bonds. If the bonds reach par in gold, then the Government can command as much gold as it wants without sacrifice, and resume payment when it pleases. It is not the amount of gold on hand, but the fact that you can command gold when it is wanted, which gives confidence to the public. One day this week six per cent. bonds were sold at 118. If I take greenbacks for a $100 United States bond, ($118,) I can buy (at 31) with it $90 in gold. You see, then, that the five-twenty bonds are rapidly approaching the gold par, and I hazard nothing in saying they will continue to do so. The ultimate liabilities of the Government are now ascertained. They are put in a definite shape; and we are making small payments on the principal. When there are large surpluses of money on hand the great capitalists don't want but three per cent. net, and we shall soon see this the case, if there be no general war,—and unless the European Governments are demented, I can see no cause for war. I think that every fact in our condition, and in that of Europe, shows that the Government securities must continually rise for several years to come. In 1817 the Government sold its 6 per cent. bonds at 75 cents on the dollar, and in some six to ten years after they sold at 125, an advance of more than 60 per cent. Government bonds are the best security, and the best investment in the country. Some persons in the West complain of this very much; because, say they, it prevents investments in other things. This was true, till the debts were all funded; but now the whole amount of Government securities is limited to what is out. Henceforward the amount will be reduced, and there can be no more absorption of capital in that way.

In this view of the case, specie payments will be arrived at in no distant day. But, in any event, I think we cannot comfortably do with less than six hundred millions of current money. But if the people think differently, it is very easy to make the experiment. Let Congress try it. So, also, I think no form of money can be substituted for the greenbacks, with any advantage. It is a cheap, popular and safe currency; and the Congress which undertakes to abolish it will be dismissed by the people at the shortest notice. There is no need of it. If the bonds are brought up the gold par, it is no matter how many greenbacks we have out.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Ocean Steamers.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the letter of "Navigator" in the TIMES of yesterday, and am very glad to know that the parties whose names are connected with the National Steamship Company are heartily ashamed of the disreputable bill which has been the subject of discussion. In reply to the last sentence of "Navigator's" I beg to state that I have examined all the bills favoring European steamship projects which have been introduced into the Senate, and regard them all with as much disfavor as I have shown to the National Company's bill. They are all partial and limited, and simply propose to confer upon a few citizens privileges which should be enjoyed by all. There is, in my opinion, but one course open to us if we wish to compete for the carrying trade of the Atlantic, and that is to revise our Registry laws, and permit American citizens to build and purchase steamers in England or Belgium, or wherever they can buy them on the best terms. I have advocated this measure for the past three years, and have had the privilege of ventilating it in the columns of the TIMES, and I am now very pleased to be able to inform you that the measure has powerful advocates, and is likely to pass Congress at no very distant date.

COMMERCE.

The Seizure of Smuggled English Books in this Country.

NO. 28 ST. JAMES-SQUARE, EDINBURGH, Feb. 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper under the above heading.

I do not wish to trouble you or your readers with any unnecessary details of this affair; but, as you include my name among the publishers in this country who are said to be connected with the transaction, may I request you to allow me to state the following facts of the case, so far as I am concerned?

I had not the most distant idea that Mr. H. J. SHAW contemplated any scheme of smuggling these books into the United States.

None of my books referred to ever got into Mr. SHAW's possession. The whole shipment is still lying safe under my control, in the charge of my correspondents at Montreal, to which place they were originally sent. None of them ever crossed the frontier, and consequently could never have been seized by the American Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. P. NIMMO.

The Sea-going Qualities of the Peruvian Monitors—Note from the Peruvian Commodore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you, in justice to Messrs. SWIFT & Co., insert in your columns the following letter from Commodore MARIATEGIN in regard to the sea-going qualities of the Peruvian iron-clads, which have been so extensively called in question?

PERUVIAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 22, 1869.

Messrs. Alexander Swift, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I find yours of the 10th inst. on my arrival here, and in answer to your inquiries about the monitors *Catawba* and *Oneata*, (now *Manco Capac* and *Atahualpa*,) would say that in passing from Southwest Pass to Pensacola and Key West, I was very agreeably disappointed in the performance of these ships. They made the trip with ease and safety, and I now think they are excellent sea-going ships, and are very powerful in battle, and am very much pleased with them. Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN MARIATEGIN, Commodore.

KEY WEST, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

The Horror Ship James Foster.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have watched the proceedings in the matter of the *James Foster, Jr.*, with no little interest, but with no intention to take part therein. The evidence as to the brutality displayed by the officers of that ship seemed to me perfectly conclusive and incontestable, although given by emigrants.

But I have just read the interesting communication of Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, one of the principal owners of the "Black Ball Line," addressed to the TIMES on the 17th inst., wherein he vigorously and indignantly protests against the admissibility of such evidence, and characterizes the action of the Press and of the public as unwarranted and inhuman.

To the unsophisticated the shipowner's version might be accepted as sincere, and entitled to fuller credence than the statements and charges under oath of the poor complainants. It might be supposed that he had no knowledge of the inhumanity of his employes, and that the latter only should be held to account.

Facts do not warrant such a supposition, and I beg to assert that the barbarous treatment of emigrants by officers and crews of the Marshall packets has, on more than one occasion, been intelligibly and persistently brought to the personal knowledge of the owners, and of Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL in particular.

Within the last two years I made a voyage across the Atlantic in one of the best ships of the Black Ball Line, both as to steerage accommodations and officers, and I had every facility to know exactly the treatment shown to emigrants therein. I was a cabin passenger, on the most familiar and friendly terms with the officers, and had the run of the ship.

I accompanied the Surgeon on his daily rounds, mingled freely with the emigrants, and sought to know clearly and positively what truth there was in the habitual complaints of steerage passengers. The voyage was made during the Summer months, and under circumstances, in every respect, to render the condition of the passengers the least uncomfortable.

What *I saw* during those sixty odd days convinced me that *those* emigrants were very improperly treated, and that they would have been almost justified in uttering more than complaints, even at sea.

So satisfied was I with their patient endurance of discomfort and suffering, and so indignant at their aggravated insults and injuries, that the moment I set foot on *terra firma* I entered my energetic protest, with the fullest bill of particulars, not only through the Press, but personally to the owners of the line.

I did it unasked by the sufferers, and because I knew that there were many reasons why they neither could nor would seek to avenge their wrongs when once ashore.

MARSHALL & Co. well know that steerage passengers are subjected to very different treatment from that to which they are entitled, on their ships, and that their statements are quite as worthy of belief as are those of their employes.

Let the investigation proceed without fear or favor, and the public will be quite able to determine unmistakably the truth of the matter, and as to the relative value of the testimony of "emigrants" and shipowners.

A. L. J.

MARCH 22, 1869.

Coroners' Inquests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present agitation of the question in regard to the manner of conducting Coroners' inquests in private houses in this City, is one which, I can assure you, is of great interest to many of your readers, and one which, for a long time, has been most unaccountably kept in the dark.

In the Summer of 1867 the wife of an old citizen, Mr. ISAAC HALL, a baker doing business on Third-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, died from injuries received from being thrown out of a light wagon while driving to the Park. The husband found it impossible to procure the burial permit unless after an inquest by the Coroner, and this notwithstanding she lingered along the usual time in such cases—ten or twelve days—under the constant care of Dr. MOTT. His certificate was refused, as also the husband's request that if there be an inquest, it be made by Dr. MOTT—that is, the examination. No, it must be by the Coroner himself; and what was the husband's and children's feelings to be obliged to admit a drunken Coroner to handle and cut the dead body until he was satisfied to quit.

The husband told the writer of this note that the Coroner was so drunk he could not, at the time, either talk or walk straight; further, by one of the most remarkable coincidences, a few weeks later, the husband himself was thrown from the same wagon while driving to the Park, within a few blocks from the spot of the accident to his wife, and he, too, died from his injuries, and was himself subject, at the *post-mortem*, to the cutting and carving of this same drunken Coroner. These are interesting facts for natives of this town, too disgusting and horrible to read in print. The children of these parents are in business near the place named—one of them in the same store—and to them I would refer you as to the correctness of these statements. They, of course, know all about them, therefore I have thought it best to withhold my name, referring you to them.

X.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.

Communication Between New-York and Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Taking a great interest in practical as well as civil engineering, I would suggest that if an underground railway should be made between the great cities of New-York and Brooklyn, instead of a bridge, it would add a great deal to the trade of these two cities. The expenses would be half as much as those of the bridge, and less danger of anybody being hurt. Hoping that this will have the attention that is desired by the undersigned, I remain

Yours truly, YOUNG ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, March 25.

The Jewish Passover.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in your paper of this date is calculated to confirm an erroneous impression that the Israelites do not eat anything else than unleavened bread during Passover. Such is not the fact. They eat as usual, only excluding any *bread which is leavened.*

AN ISRAELITE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 29, 1869.

GENERAL HINDMAN.

The Memphis Story of the Discovery of the Plot for his Assassination—Nine Negroes Arrested.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, March 19.

The particulars of the horrid murder of General T. C. HINDMAN, of Helena, Ark., last Fall, are yet fresh in the public mind. While the General was sitting, after tea, in the midst of his family, the stillness of the air was broken by the sharp crack of a gun. A ball whizzed through a window, and General HINDMAN fell forward from his chair, mortally wounded. That the deed was the act of some of the Radicals there could be no doubt; but every effort to fix the crime on the perpetrators failed until Tuesday morning. By the merest accident, everything connected with the affair was brought to light.

Several weeks before General HINDMAN's murder a notorious negro outlaw, who had murdered black and white men and ravished women, was hanged by a mob, after a desperate affray, in which a deputy sheriff was murdered. This was in September. Early Tuesday morning two negroes, confined in the Helena Jail on trivial charges, were conversing in their cell. A few words, spoken above the low tones employed, attracted the attention of another negro, an inmate of an adjoining cell. These told of a plot and murder, and the startled prisoner became a most attentive listener. The two prisoners seemed deeply interested in the subject, and as the conversation progressed, enough was gleaned to startle the eaves-dropper almost out of his senses. Could it be possible? Those two blacks were coolly commenting on the miscarriage of a plot whose partial execution sent the most distinguished citizen of the community into eternity, and whose conclusion would have laid a town in ashes and added a score to the solitary murder.

The two prisoners and seven other blacks had been members of the gang of the lynched outlaw, and all had sworn to wreak a terrible vengeance for his death. In council it was deliberately plotted to burn Helena and murder General HINDMAN and several other conservative citizens. The night for its execution was the night on which HINDMAN was murdered. A negro named CHARLES PORTER, accompanied by one of the narrators and another, went into HINDMAN's yard. PORTER was selected to fire the fatal shot, and fulfilled his mission. His ball shattered the glass and performed the murder. The remainder of the plot failed. Those deputized to fire the town could not summon sufficient courage.

The listener to these horrid revelations lost little time in communicating them to the jailer. The prisoners were taken out and questioned. One of them expressed willingness to make a confession, and was taken before a magistrate. He told the entire story, giving the names of every fiend connected with the plot. PORTER, who fired the shot, was found and arrested, as were two or three others of the nine conspirators. The revelations produced the most intense excitement. Nothing else was thought of or discussed in Helena yesterday; and there was talk of lynching the prisoners, but no such action had been taken at last accounts.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have learned of the arrest of the negroes—nine in all—connected with this horrible affair.

ARIZONA.

Military Operations in the Territory During the Past Quarter.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following information, derived from General ORD, relative to military matters in Arizona:

The number of companies in Arizona is thirty-six. These troops will be reinforced by about eight companies, which will be forwarded as soon as possible, it being the intention to conduct the campaign against the Indians in arms in that district in as active a manner as possible during the present season. The number of troops, when the reinforcements arrive, will be thirty-six companies, or about 1,800 troops.

The operations of the troops during the last quarter have been of considerable interest, especially in Northern Arizona, where the scouts of General ALEXANDER, Colonel PRICE, Major CLENDENIN and Lieutenants HASSON, SOMERBY and WELLS have resulted in the capture of numerous Indians, the killing of sixty-four, and the destruction of the villages and property of several warlike parties of Indians who have been committing outrages and killing the settlers in the Territory. These war parties of Indians are mostly roving Apaches, some of them being from the hostile branch of the Hualpais tribe. The chief of this tribe is an active, sanguinary wretch known as "Sheerum," who has been twice captured and escaped as many times. Colonel PRICE is once more on his track, with good prospect of again corralling the wily savages. When caught he is to be sent to San Francisco, to vegetate on Angel or Alcatraz Island. Other Indians who have been captured by the troops, and too dangerous to trust on the reservations, are on their way to this city, where they will be confined on some of the islands in the harbor. The peaceably-disposed Indians, squaws and children are placed on the reservations, where there are many hundreds.

The difficulty of distinguishing the friendly from the hostile Indians has compelled the General commanding to issue orders that all friendly Indians must remain within certain limits at the reservations; all others will be considered hostile, and treated accordingly.

The number of hostile Indians (warriors) in Arizona will vary at times from 500 to 1,500. Each warrior will represent a family of a squaw and papooses. These Indians (Apaches mostly) will at times make raids over the frontier into Mexico in large numbers, and return laden with scalps and booty. The Mexicans rarely make any attempt to pursue them, leaving their punishment and capture to the United States authorities "over the border."

The frequent killing and capture or dispersion of these marauding bands, and the destruction of their villages and crops of late, by our troops, have made them more than usually cautious and cunning in their depredations, and the officers have had all their knowledge of Indian warfare and perfidy put to test in dealing with them.

The campaign of the present season, it is hoped will go far to put an end to Indian hostilities, both for the sake of the whole people of Arizona and the interest of humanity, and because of the expense to the Government, as it costs about an average of $1 per day for each soldier, horse or mule in the Territory.

VIRGINIA.

Letter from Governor Wells—He Advises an Early Election.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., March 19, 1869.

Hon. O. Ferris, M. C., Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR:—Entertaining, as I long have, a firm conviction that there can be no adjustment of the present disturbed condition of affairs in Virginia, except through an election, I feel great regret that the present session is so rapidly passing away without any practical action being taken to secure an early election for us. The Republicans of Virginia have always been true to the principles of the party, loyal to the Government, and to the last degree cordial in their support of the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

We have never ceased to believe in the earnest desire of our friends in Congress to secure to us the benefits of reconstruction in the best possible form; nor have we, during nearly twelve months of earnest solicitation, patient waiting, and frequent disappointments once complained, but with each failure have, with renewed earnestness and zeal addressed ourselves to the still apparently hopeless task of securing an opportunity by our suffrages of adopting a Constitution in harmony with the views of Congress.

You can well understand how weakening to a party such delays must necessarily be, and that the time will finally come, if they are continued, when hope will give way to despondency, courage become weakness, and the success which was once easy of achievement be placed beyond any reasonable hope of attainment. The single issue which has heretofore divided Union men and their opponents is likely soon to lose its well-defined lines, and give place to a thousand unnatural distractions fatal to our own solid consistency, and fraught only with hope and promise to those who, opposing reconstruction, favor any form of "governmental despotism" which secures control of public affairs in the hands of those who wrought our past miseries and present disasters.

In my judgment it is better far that an election should be ordered at an early day. Let us have the question honestly settled, and finally determine, by a vote of the qualified electors, whether the people of this Commonwealth are ready to adopt any and what constitution.

With the end of the present month about four years will have elapsed since the military and naval forces of the enemy were surrendered and armed hostility ceased—a period equal to the war itself.

It is almost incredible that it should have taken as long to inaugurate the first step in reconstruction as it did to subdue the rebellion. I am almost daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the State urging an immediate election, and, as I repeatedly said to yourself and other friends in Congress, last Summer, and since that time, I say now, delay in the election, in my judgment, is fraught with danger of serious disaster to the Republican Party. Nothing is so bad for us as inaction, and nothing so promising as immediate action.

Hoping that yourself and other friends in Congress will take such action on this subject, vigorously and without delay, as will secure an early election to us, I remain, Sir, with great respect, yours truly,

H. H. WELLS.

A Woman Accused of Poisoning Her Husband.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 22.

It having been understood that the examination of ROSA SCHWEISSTAHL, who is accused of having in January last poisoned her husband, HENRY SCHNEIDER, would proceed in the Police Court Saturday afternoon, every available inch of space was occupied by a crowd of morbid curiosity seekers, whose efforts to obtain a sight of the prisoner was so great an annoyance to the Court that the police were compelled to make a general clearing out. The original complaint against the accused was quashed and a new one substituted, some important changes having been found necessary upon the discovery of additional facts concerning the murder. She was then arraigned upon the amended complaint, which fixes the date of administering the poison on the 25th of January, instead of the 12th, as set forth in the original one. To this charge she pleaded "Not guilty, Mr. STOLL; I didn't done it." The miserable old woman clasped her hands in agony and in her broken English exclaimed despairingly: "I have no friend in this world to speak for me, but the Father in Heaven, He knows I am a desolate old woman. My husband was too good a man for poison, and, Mr. STOLL, I didn't done it. If there is anybody who will say they seen me done it I will confess, but if there ain't anybody that seen me done it, I won't own up."

That being a contingency not likely to arise, not much hope of inducing her to make a confession was entertained, although her extraordinary statement pointed to something very like guilt.

She was remanded to jail for examination next Thursday, and shortly afterward Deputy-Sheriff DEFOE had an interview, during which she acknowledged having committed the murder, and announced her intention of pleading guilty, as charged in the complaint. Our reporter also had an inteview with her in jail, when, in answer to the question whether she really meant to plead guilty, she replied in the affirmative, but at the same time reiterated her declaration of innocence, saying that she preferred a prison, where employment will be given her to remaining a long time idle in jail.

Dr. S. P. DUFFIELD has analyzed the contents of SCHNEIDER'S stomach, and found a considerable quantity of arsenic, which, taken in connection with the fact that the accused is known to have purchased that kind of poison on three different occasions, and that she has repeatedly contradicted herself in relating the manner of her husband's death, furnishes circumstantial evidence against her, to say nothing of her contradictory "confession."

The Sudden Death of Frederick Sanders.

From the Providence Journal, March 25.

The announcement of the sudden death of FREDERICK SANDERS, in a hotel in Toledo, Ohio, startled and shocked a wide circle of friends in this city, who had become attached to him during his residence here of several years. During the war, Mr. SANDERS was engaged at the Providence Steam Engine Company's works, in superintending the construction of machinery for Government steamers, and afterward, we believe, was similarly employed in Canada. He was an Englishman by birth, a gentleman of culture and refinement, whose genial courtesy and humor invariably made friends of all with whom he came in contact. The idea that he designedly took his own life is entirely discarded. He was in the habit of using powerful anodynes to overcome nervous wakefulness at night, and an incautious use of these may have led to the result which so many friends deplore.

The Reported Concentration of Troops in Texas.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 17.

We have information from a highly-respectable citizen of Corpus Christi, Texas, of a rumored movement on Mexico. Our informant says that he is convinced that a movement in that direction will soon be made. Troops are being rapidly concentrated in Texas, and it is thought that they are being sent there for the purpose of being in readiness for a movement on the "heroic land" of Mexico. Additional barracks and hospitals are being constructed at Brownsville. Fort Ringold and El Paso and Corpus Christi, it is thought, will be the base of supplies.

Whether the above surmises are correct or not, it is true that troops are rapidly pouring into Texas, and that additional barracks and hospitals are being constructed at the points named.

The Tax bill before the Delaware Legislature is exceedingly unpopular in that State. Meetings have been held in Newark and Middletown, without distinction of party, to protest against it, and delegations have been appointed to visit Dover, and lay the objections before the different members of the Legislature. The Wilmington *Republican* thinks the result may be a slight modification of the bill, but that a sufficient number of objectionable features will be retained to render it odious and burdensome.

The Boston *Advertiser*, speaking of the appointment of Congressman DAWES to a seat on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, says: "A gentleman who has the highest place in the Commonwealth in such near prospect may well hesitate to turn aside in his career for any inferior position, however honorable and permanent." And the Springfield *Republican*, to the same purport, says: "It is too early for such a tried and able leader in political life to withdraw from it altogether; and we hope to see him Governor of Massachusetts one of these days, when his Congressional career is ended."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, March 22, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

The Clerk—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Roberts—18.

Assistant Alderman Daly moved that Assistant Alderman Gibney take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of meeting held March fifteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Claim of V. B. Livingston in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Petition of St. Andrew's Church, situated at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, charged against the property of said Church, and charge the same to account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman John Reilly—

Petition of Rev. William P. Morrogh for a donation in aid of the fund of the school connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

In connection therewith, Assistant Alderman John Reilly presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. William P. Morrogh, D. D., President, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation, to be applied in aid of the fund of the "school attached to the Church of the Immaculate Conception," situated in East Fourteenth-street, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Franklin-street Methodist Episcopal Mission Church, number one hundred and eighty-six Franklin-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Laight-street, between Greenwich-street and Washington-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have numbers placed at the commencement and end of the piers of the North and East Rivers.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of St. Andrew's Church, situated at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, for the sum of six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty-six cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, charged against the property of said Church, and charge the same to account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

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Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have One Hundredth-street, from Broadway to Eleventh avenue, opened according to law.

CITY BEGGARS.

Although the remark is common, and the belief very general, that the greater number of beggars who make begging their business, who are, so to speak, "professional" mendicants, are utterly unworthy of the charity they ask and too often receive, so little is really known on the subject that we have deemed it advisable to look somewhat critically into the matter. People ask, and with reason, why, when the City of New-York is so liberally provided with almshouses, hospitals, homes for the old, the helpless and needy generally, street begging is permitted. Not only are our citizens taxed by law many hundreds of thousands of dollars for the support of the charitable institutions above referred to, but they voluntarily tax themselves five dollars when the law demands one, for the same purpose. There is no religious denomination that does not sustain its own special series of Industrial schools; homes for aged indigent women, or men; refuges for people out of work; orphan asylums, or other establishments for the mitigation of poverty and the prevention of begging. There is scarcely a hotel or eating-house, or a well-to-do private family that does not have its own private list of pensioners whose necessities are regularly, and in many cases bountifully, supplied. The General Government, too, has its tens of thousands of men wounded and impoverished, of women widowed and of children orphaned in its wars, to look after; and its bounties, though not extremely liberal, are, as a rule, quite sufficient to keep the recipient from absolute beggary. And yet, notwithstanding all this, the street corners are occupied with beggars; houses are regularly visited every day by persistent beggars; and all stores, offices and business places are daily infested with beggars, who are usually as impudent as they are thankless.

In fact, it is this very impudence and thanklessness which render giving to street or house-to-house beggars so exceedingly unsatisfactory and so often a matter of angry after-regret. What man has not been sorry for his alms when he has heard himself cursed as a stingy cur because the amount of his donation was not fully up to the expectations of the donee, and what thrifty housekeeper has not been ready to pull her own ears with vexation when, having filled the basket of some morning beggar with a sufficiency of wholesome food, she has seen that independent individual sit coolly down on a neighboring doorstep, examine with a critical eye the quality of the recent supply, pick out and devour the nice bits of pie or pudding and the more delicate slices of meat, and then, turning up her dainty nose at food far better than she would ever know if she had to earn it, proceed to throw the rejected pieces into the gutter or area, or scatter them on the sidewalk for the benefit of the next wandering cur or vagabond cat that chances that way.

One of the most objectionable styles of begging is that practiced by those persons who make capital of their real or simulated afflictions or deformities, and stand silently exhibiting amputated limbs, sightless eyes, or perhaps uncured ulcers or sores to the disgusted sight of the pedestrian public. There are, however, laws against such exhibitions, and this style of beggars must choose their positions with a great deal of judgment, either in a region where the Police are disposed to be lenient or where the exceptional generosity of the public makes the hope of gain more than equivalent to the risk of arrest. The more wily of these are fond of selecting Sunday morning for their operations, and will post themselves near well-frequented and fashionable churches, knowing full well that the words of pitying children are all-powerful to extract for their benefit from the parental pockets moneys for which otherwise appeal would be made in vain.

The female beggars, who sit at corners looking disconsolate and overcome with woe, exhibiting young children, apparently half-starved and certainly half-clad, as a means of moving the sympathies of passers-by, are perhaps the most heartless of all professional mendicants. Seldom or never can one of these children be heard to cry or complain, though naturally the all-day exposure in the open air, the confinement to one spot, and the cramped positions in which the younger ones are held for hours, would draw from healthy childhood unceasing wails of pain. Many people wonder why these poor innocents, doomed to poverty and exposure, are never known to exhibit any of the ordinary restlessness and impatience of childhood, even though their condition is such that they cannot be expected to display any of its sprightly carelessness and joy. The answer is a very simple though a very horrible one: Every one of these children is drugged into semi-lethargy, partial insensibility and total indifference, by opium. Either the laudanum or paregoric bottle, or a supply of some old Mother Humbug's "Cordial," is the constant companion of each and every one of these old hags who infest the public streets, displaying their poisoned children in their arms to excite compassion. It may seem incredible that mothers should so treat their own offspring, and none but those who understand the light in which children are regarded by the professional beggar can believe it. But these people trade upon children simply as so much capital; every new-born little one is but an addition to the parental stock in trade, to be either immediately introduced to its public life by the mother itself, or to be farmed out to some other woman for the same purpose. Very many of the infants thus carried about by beggar women are not their own, but are hired from the true mothers at a certain stipulated sum per day.

In the case of children of a somewhat larger growth, especially little girls of from 3 to 10 years old, the parents evade the laws against begging by sending them out with some trifles which they pretend to sell, but which nobody ever buys or wants. These children haunt barrooms, billiard-saloons and eating-houses, carrying little bunches of toothpicks, half-a-dozen torn and dirty penny ballads, a few papers of matches, or other scanty merchandize, and will frequently succeed in wheedling a few pittying pennies from the careless hand of some bystander before they are driven out by the barkeeper, who invariably does drive them out the instant his attention is diverted from his "slings" and "cock-tails" to the intruding youngsters. This class of beggars are exceedingly shrewd in their operations, and seldom or never are seen in any places save those where small amounts of change are being constantly handled. They would never think of going into a bank or a broker's office, where money is handled by thousands or hundreds of dollars at a time, for they know very well that though they might possibly see gold by the peck and greenbacks by the cord, they never would secure a dollar of it if they should stand all day. On the contrary, they know they have much to hope from the beery benevolence and the gin-sling generosity which often prevails in bar-rooms while the *habitues* are "histing in their pison." Many a careless drinker, if appealed to at the precise instant when he has in his hand the five or ten cent stamp that has just been handed him in "change," will bestow it on the ragged child who asks it, when he would never take the trouble to extract the money from his pocket for the purpose. Such gifts as these, though they are gifts to those who are doubtless poor enough, can by no means be reckoned as genuine charity. In truth it may well be doubted whether it ever is charity to give money to a beggar, unless the giver personally superintends its expenditure, or bestows it on one with whose history and habits he is well acquainted, and also well satisfied. It is always spent for rum or tobacco, or at least the percentage otherwise disposed of is so infinitesimal that it has altogether escaped the observation of those who have given most attention to the matter. The money procured by the little peddlers just spoken of, and by the crossing-sweepers and other child-mendicants, is invariably taken from them by older persons, who expend in debauchery what has been given in thoughtlessness.

There is a peculiar sort of beggar, not to be classed among the regular professionals, and who is only seen in the vicinity of some workshop, factory or office, where he has once had employment, and who only begs of old companions, or of those whom he knows, and who, as a rule, fairly and honestly states the purpose to which he intends to apply the money. This is the workman "on a bust," whose money has given out, but who is not quite prepared to return to work, and who hangs about the doors of the shop or office, (for the foreman will not tolerate his presence inside until he gets sober,) waiting for the workmen to come out. Then to his old shopmates he appeals, one after another, for money to buy rum. He never "begs;" his request is always for a loan; but, as he never repays, and the giver knows perfectly well when he parts with his money that he will never see it again, it is hard to draw the line between him and the man who begs outright. "Say Ben, lend us a quarter, I hav'nt had a drink to-day!" or, "Come Tom, lend me a dime, I'm broke, and I must have my gin," is the appeal to which every machinist, every painter, every stonecutter, and particularly, every printer is well accustomed. Even the best of workmen, or at least those who rank the highest as skilled mechanics, will, at times, go on a "spree," and in too many instances the spree lasts a good deal longer than their money, and only ends when the good-nature of their fellows and their own personal credit in the bar-rooms are both exhausted. Of course many of these cases result in the well-known manner, and the once fine mechanic becomes a worthless drunkard. There is scarcely a large establishment in the City, employing many men, that has not one or more of these pensioners who are as certain to present themselves on pay day as though they had done a week's full work; and there are few mechanics who have not made, out of sheer good-nature and indisposition to say "No," permanent investments in the downfall and destruction of a fellow-artisan, by thus giving him money which they knew were far better thrown into the sea.

Of these professionals there are many who are never seen by the general public to beg. They work with different tools from their humbler brothers and sisters of the street corners and the areas. They are of both sexes, are ever well-dressed, and instead of employing the usual professional whine, they speak in quite a different tone of voice, in many cases not far removed even from the bullying. Of this class by far the most numerous are the pious beggars, or those who do violence and outrage to true Christianity by soliciting and procuring in its name moneys which they apply only to their own private uses. These persons, who have been seen in every respectable household, are generally supplied with a subscription paper, ostensibly in behalf of some Mission service in foreign lands, some Ragged School or Hospital, or Soldier's Home, or Orphan Asylum near by; or they seek relief for the family of some poor man who has been smashed by a sugar-cask, or has tumbled from a scaffold, or has been thrown by a horse, or has been run over by a loaded dray, or has come to some such serious grief, leaving a weeping widow and an interesting family of a dozen children or thereabout, all of whom must be provided for by charity, and for whose benefit the subscription of the lady of the house is respectfully requested. The list is duly presented, and as it is headed by a goodly list of names of ladies well known for their benevolence, the lady of the house is generally convinced; then, being deeply moved by the home tragedy, adds her mite, and the successful impostor walks off with the money. Should, however, the "person of the house" manifest any distrust, it is quickly removed by the professional, who, with a deeply-injured air, as if in agony of heart at being suspected, produces divers and sundry letters from the eminent clergymen of her particular church, and from the deacons and elders thereof, recommending him or her to the attention of the charitable as a person worthy of the greatest regard and trust. This generally suffices to allay any suspicions of the lady and it is not until she has given her money and it has disappeared beyond all hope of any redemption, that she learns that the letters were written by the same clever hand that forged the eminent names on the subscription paper. Perhaps, however, tricks like these are rather to be reckoned among the "confidence swindles" than the professional beggars.

One curious fact remains to be noticed on the general subject of begging, and that is, no one ever sees a Jew beggar. We see beggars of every other nationality and religion by scores in the streets, but we see Jews, *never*. If Jews do beg, they beg of Jews; but it is asserted, and there is every apparent reason to believe the statements that the Jews take care of their own, always, in every country where they may be. If a Jew offers anything for sale, he wants to sell it; he does not mean to beg under the pretence of bargains. And this fact by no means excludes others from Jewish benevolence, for at the Jewish hospitals, and other charitable institutions, if the question of religion is raised at all, it certainly does not work to the exclusion of those who are not of Hebraic origin or faith.

SEALS IN ALASKA.

Statements of Natives of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands Before a Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

From the San Francisco Herald, Feb. 27.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held last evening, a number of the natives of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands presented a petition to the Chamber, asking its influence for the correction of certain alleged abuses. These natives have appeared before the Committee appointed by the Chamber, and it was at first proposed to take their statements in the form of depositions, but it was seen that this would occupy too much time, and was abandoned after a trial.

One of the witnesses, ANTONIO COSHEVAROW, upon interrogation, stated that he was a native of Alaska, and was thirty-one years of age; that the number of inhabitants of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands amount in all to 50,000, of which number there are about 10,000 creoles; of mixed blood of Russians and aborigines there are about 1,000 educated persons; there are about fifteen to twenty persons of Russian descent in the Territory. The witness was formerly in the employ of the Russian American Fur Company as clerk in Sitka, but since August last has resided in this city, and is at present employed in the manufacture of brooms; speaks English fluently. In answer to this question, "In what condition is the Military Government of Alaska?" he stated that the soldiers were in the habit of getting drunk, fighting, and abusing the inhabitants, destroying the peace of families, and causing the destruction of domestic happiness; in consequence of which, many families left the country and went to Russia, with the withdrawal of the Russian troops. Sitka now contains about five hundred inhabitants. JOSEPH KREWSKEWSKY stated that 100,000 seals can be taken each year, without detriment to the safety of the permanency of the fur business. The Islands of St. Paul and St. George are distant from each other about thirty-two miles. Last year there were taken 20,000 seal skins.

From a general conversation had with these natives, and in answer to interrogations from members of the Committee, the following statements in substance were made: The number of seal that flock to St. Paul's Island each year is estimated at 3,000,000, while 1,000,000 visit St. George's. One of the witnesses thought that 150,000 could be taken annually; but another thought that to kill over 100,000 would destroy the trade and drive them away. One witness estimated the numbers taken last year at 80,000 at St. Paul's in the first season and 58,000 in the second; and 48,000 in the first season at St. George's and 16,000 in the second, making a total of 202,000. The proper time for killing is about the 25th of May, but they say that HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO. commenced killing in the latter part of March, and took at least 160,000 skins, of which they now have about 100,000 on hand. They say that the mode of killing and removing the skins can be learned readily in two weeks, but beginners are apt to destroy a great many, and render the skins useless. About 100 natives are permanently located in St. Paul's, and a large number at St. George's. Most of the natives of these Islands are under contract to HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO. for three years, to kill seal for them. The natives subsist principally on seal's meat, which they preserve in bladders for Winter use. The proper time for killing the seals is when they are from two to six years old. They say that HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO. last year killed about an equal number of males and females. The two principal Islands are thirty-two miles apart. St. George is about twelve miles square, and St. Paul is about twenty-two miles square.

The sea otter are killed principally at Unalaska. About three hundred men are engaged in this business, and kill about twenty each, per annum, on an average. The skins of these animals are worth, in Alaska, fifty roubles, or about $10 in gold, the equivalent of which is paid in goods, as is also the rule in paying for seal skins. The sea otter are killed with bow and arrow, as, according to the natives, the report of a firearm would drive them away from the islands. Only the males are killed. The river Youkau, and its tributaries, they represent to be rich with fur-bearing animals. The seals, they say, will produce an average of six gallons of oil each, and $200,000 worth of this article is wasted by the imperfect and careless manner in which the animals are killed and the oil extracted. The Youkau is navigable about four and one-half months in the year, but the best time for fur-hunting is when the rivers are frozen. The country produces silver foxes, sables, land otter, blue foxes in great quantity, martens, and other valuable fur-bearing animals. About fifty miles up the river there is plenty of good timber, the forests abounding in tall trees of white birch and pine. The Indians in the interior are savage and frequently hostile. The furs in this region are represented to be the best in Alaska. Within the forests are large tracts of good arable land, susceptible of cultivation.

The conversation was desultory, and freely participated in by the members of the Committee.

UNION COLLEGE.

The Offer of the Presidency to General McClellan—His Reasons for Declining it.

From Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 24.

Most of our readers are aware that since the death of the venerable Dr. NOTT much trouble has been encountered in filling his place as President of Union College, and the affairs of the College generally have fallen into a decline. Dr. NOTT presided over the institution from 1804 to 1866, and was succeeded by Dr. LAURENS P. HICKOK. Owing to internal dissensions, Dr. HICKOK retired from the Presidency at the last Commencement, and Senator IRA HARRIS has been nominally at the head of the College. We learn that strenuous efforts have been made during the past year to secure a prominent American scholar and gentleman for that position. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees it was determined to tender the position to General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, now sojourning in New-Jersey, and a Committee, of which Judge CAMPBELL, of Otsego, was Chairman, was appointed to wait upon him and ask his acceptance.

Arriving at his residence, the Committee urged upon the General an acceptance of the place. A salary exceedingly liberal, and greatly exceeding that paid to any other President of an American college, with the free use of a very desirable residence in Schenectady, was tendered to him. After considerable deliberation, the General announced that he felt constrained to decline the offer, for the reason that for some years to come he was pledged to other business enterprises of the highest importance, from which he could not disengage himself.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

NEW SCHOOL IN UPPER CITY.
A school of a sound and superior kind is about to be organized near the 5th-av. and 40th-st., by a gentleman whose scholarship and ability as a teacher are unquestionable.
The system will be entirely based on thoroughness, and adaptation to the advanced wants of the time; English Literature and Natural Science being very fully recognized.
Only 20 pupils, between the ages of 13 and 17, will be admitted, and therefore the charge will be proportionally high. The Principal will not receive any but gentlemanly, docile youths; to such he will devote his whole personal attention and instruction. Four of the pupils, under 14 years, could be received into his family.
Address "D. C., L. SCHOOL," favor of Rev. Dr. Barnard, President of Columbia College, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS,

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.
ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.
REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, PRINCIPAL.
The number of pupils is quite limited. The playgrounds are extensive, and green fields and pure air are on all sides. The Summer term will begin on the 1st of May.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.
Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.
Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.
For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, exclusively for little girls, will be opened April 19 at Kensico, Westchester County. Address for circulars, Mrs. LOBDELL, 15 Livingston-place, New-York.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—ROSEHILL, DANBURY, Conn. Spring term opens April 1. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, may be seen at No. 48 West 15th-st., from 3 to 6 P. M.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys at Morris, Conn.; thorough instruction and constant attention of Principal. For circular address SAML. M. ENSIGN, Morris, Conn.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL in New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, IN WASHINGTON, D. C., lease and furniture of a boarding-house of 45 rooms, (24 of them front rooms,) elegantly furnished and full of boarders; location central; reputation first-class; could be converted into a hotel, or part of lower floor could be used as a store; lease runs three years; rent $2,800; price $6,000; half cash; balance in monthly payments. Address E. H. GRAVES, Nos. 367 and 369 E-st., corner 10th, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE IN NEVADA CITY, CAL., the oldest and most extensive hardware establishment in Nevada County, which has for years enjoyed an extensive and lucrative trade; the stock on hand, together with machinery and complete set of tools for manufacturing purposes, will be sold at a bargain to settle up an estate; a very desirable homestead will be sold in connection with the above, or separately. Address J. F. P., Post Office Box No. 5,205, New-York City.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

$25,000.—**WANTED**—THIS AMOUNT to establish a manufacturing business in or near New-York; a monopoly; demand great; will pay in profit whole outlay first year; this is just about the best thing of this century; will bear closest investigation. Address P., Box No. 4,963 Post Office.

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Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
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Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.
Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,
Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by
THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;
The latter guarantee being indorsed by the
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
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BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
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Buy and Sell all issues of
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at MARKET RATES.
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AMERICAN BANKERS,
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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
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Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
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Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
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Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
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No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of THE WORLD.

PERU STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1869.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on MONDAY, April 5, next. Polls open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL
STOCK OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
The undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New-York, hereby give notice that the books of subscription will be opened on TUESDAY, March 30, 1869, at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., and that the same will remain open until the whole capital stock, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, has been subscribed.
E. MORTIMER DEEY,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
H. W. RISLEY.
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 432 CANAL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1869. }
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the above place, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April next, for the purpose of electing nine trustees and three inspectors for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. (One hour.) The transfer books will be closed on Monday next, the 29th inst.
WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL }
RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE consolidated First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at this office.
B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY the 5th of April next.
The Polls will open at 12 M., and continue open until 2 P. M. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 12, at the banking-house corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Poll open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next. Poll will be open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 12 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of March, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company will be held at No. 155 Broadway (Rooms Nos. 20 and 21) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1869, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Polls will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock of that day.
W. LEWIS, Secretary.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Deon McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1869.
COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 1st prox. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of April, 1869, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

THE UNION SQUARE
NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.
This bank being fully organized under the National Banking law, and having received a certificate of authority from the Comptroller of the Currency, will open for business on
WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869.
J. R. TERRY,
President.
M. FRIEDMAN, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA }
RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1869. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1869, at noon. The polls will remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened subsequent to the day of election.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON }
RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CHICAGO, Ill., March 23, 1869. }
COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad income bonds, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
Also, coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due April 1, free of Government tax. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

THE SAINT MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Saint Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Directors' Room of the Albany City National Bank, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN N. DENISON, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 15, 1869.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

WANTED—SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND Newark stocks and bonds; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton and Western, Little Miami, Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago, Evansville and Crawfordville, Memphis and Charleston; also all other Western and Southern railroad stocks and bonds purchased by WM. A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AT THE MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Companies, held on the 19th day of March, 1869, the consolidation agreement was ratified and approved. The name of the new Company extending from Erie to Toledo is Lake Shore Railway Company. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons, due 1st April, on the 7 per cent. gold bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company will be paid at the office of LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 28 Nassau-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 BROADWAY, between 26TH and 27TH STS.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., COR. LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. **ASSETS, $5,949,220.**

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date, payable in January or July.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from National tax.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. German spoken.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., }
HARTFORD, March 18, 1869. }
NOTICE.
A quarterly dividend of three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of March inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, April 1.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of March to the 1st day of April, both inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD }
COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1869. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 21) of Two and One-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after Monday, April 26, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Monday, April 12, at 2 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, April 27, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }
FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY CO., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
CORRY, Penn., March 20, 1869. }
DIVIDEND NO. 4.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., free of tax, payable April 1, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will be closed the 27th day of March, to reopen April 2.
F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. and Government tax will be paid to stockholders of this Company, on the 15th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the 7th until the 16th. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.
This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1869. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EDWARD ALEXANDER DUER and JAMES GORE KING DUER are partners in our firm.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS T. STOUT, of Piscataway, in the County of Middlesex and State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. DRUMGOLD and WILLIAM L. PROCH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketcham, Register, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. HAIG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James B. Haig, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1869.
mh27-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL MESSMORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel Messmore, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st. mh27-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. HALSTED and AVERY D. PUTNAM, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Augustus M. Halsted and Avery D. Putnam, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from al their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh20-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK S. HASBROUCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick S. Hasbrouck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of March, 1869.
mh20-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE CODLING, bankrupt.—No. 2,006.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Codling, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh13-1aw3wSa*

NO. 2,106.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND DRUCKER, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sigmund Drucker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869.
HENRY C. PRATT, Assignee,
No. 200 Broadway, New-York City.
mh20-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN B. MERRILL, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin B. Merrill, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, 1869.
mh13-1aw3wSa* ARCH. W. SPEER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. STOUTENBURGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William T. Stoutenburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1869.
mh20-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY SIMONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Simons, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, solicitor for bankrupt, No. 243 Broadway, New-York. mh20-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SALOMON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Salomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GARRETT YERANCE and PETER V. YERANCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Garrett Yerance and Peter V. Yerance, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 12th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 16th day of March, 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George S. Phillips, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh20-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. HOPPING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 5th February, 1869.
mh20-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WESTHEIMER and ISAAC LAUTERBACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Westheimer and Isaac Lauterbach, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. WARING, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. NEVERS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS B. LODER, CYRUS W. LODER and BENJAMIN H. LODER, composing the firm of LODER, BROTHERS & CO., of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
As Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GARRET S. BELLIS and JAMES MILLIGAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
MARCH 27, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph M. Weeks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh27-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. GOOTMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham H. Gootman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. HAIG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James B. Haig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AMBROSE STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ambrose Stevens, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh13-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City who has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $2 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-place, near Amity-st., treats all special and private diseases, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient. The last vestige of disease eradicated from the system.

No department of the medical science requires more research and skill than the treatment of the genito-urinary organs and pelvic viscera; consequently none but an educated physician, who thoroughly understands anatomy, physiology and the therapeutical action of medicines, as a foundation upon which to base his principle of treatment, can be trusted with the treatment of such delicate diseases. We would warn patients against drugging themselves with irritating and blood-poisoning compounds, sold by unprincipled men styling themselves doctors. In our private and hospital practice we have seen the terrible consequences resulting from such druggs. Better a thousand times use no treatment than to have the disease dried in the blood, to be communicated to their innocent offspring, to come out at some future time where it will disfigure for life.

When a physician who labors earnestly for the amelioration of human suffering becomes possessed of remedies which do cure disease, we believe that he has a right to make them known by advertising, notwithstanding some of our professional brethren may think differently. Every patient, old or young, will be received with sympathy and kindness. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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